SUPPLEMENT.

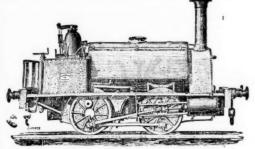
re Itlining Journal, OMMERCIA

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

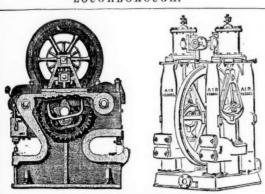
[The MINING JOURNAL IS Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper, and for Transmission Abroad.]

No. 2020.-Vol. XLIV.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1874.



LOCOMOTIVES. FOR SALE OR HIRE HUGHES ND CO. LOUGHBOROUGH.



JOHN CAMERON,

MAKER OF STEAM PUMPS, PORTABLE ENGINES, PLATE BENDING ROLLERS BAR AND ANGLE IRON SHEARS, PUNCHING AND SHEARING MACHINES, PATENTEE OF THE DOUBLE CAM LEVER PUNCHING MACHINE, BAR SHEARS, AND RAIL

GERTON STREET IRON WORKS, HULME, MANCHESTER.

CKFORD'S PATENT



shed the PRIZE MEDALS at the "ROYAL EXHIBITION" of 1851; at "INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION" of 1862, in London; at the "IMPERIAL POSITION," held in Paris, in 1855; at the "INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION," in Dablin, 1865; at the "UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION," in Paris, 1867; at "GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION," at Altona, in 1869; and at the NIVERSAL EXHIBITION," Vienna, in 1873.

BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO...
of TUCKINGMILL, CORNWALL: ADELPHI
BANK CHAMBERS, SOUTH JOHN-STREET, LIVERPOOL: and 85, GRACECHURCH-STREET, LONDON,
E.C., MANUFACTURERS AND ORIGINAL
PATENTEES of SAFETY-FUSE, having been informed that the name of their firm has been attached to
fuse not of their manufacture, beg to call the attention of
the trade and public to the following announcement:—
USE MANUFACTURED by them bear FWO SERBATE

ERY COIL of FUSE MANUFACTURED by them has TWO SEPARATE EADS PASSING THROUGH the COLUMN of GUNPOWDER, and BICK-D, SMITH, AND CO. CLAIM TWO SUCH SEPARATE THREADS at R TRADE MARK.

r Excellence Practical Success



Model exhibited by this Firm.

HARVEY AND CO., GINEERS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,

HAYLE, CORNWALL, HARF, NINE ELMS AND 120, GRESHAM HOUSE, E.C.

MANUACTURERS OF
MANUACTURERS OF
BING and other LAND ENGINES and MARINE STEAM ENGINES
largest kind in use, SUGAR MACHINERY, MILLWORK, MINING
CHINERY, and MACHINERY IN GENERAL.
SHIPBUILDERS IN WOOD AND IRON.

CONDHAND MINING MACHINERY FOR SALE. IN FIRST-RATE CONDITION, AT MODERATA PRICES.

ING ENGINES: WINDING ENGINES: BTAMPING ENGINES
EAM CAPSTANS; and CRUSHERS of various sizes. BOILERS, PIT
INING PURPOSES.

THE PATENT PNEUMATIC STAMPS

e SEEN AT WORK at HAYLE FOUNDRY WHARP, MINE BLMS,

by previous application at either of the above addresses.

LER'S CRYSTAL GLASS CHANDELIERS, TABLE GLASS OF ALL RINDS.
CHANDELIERS IN BRONZE AND ORMOLU.

Moderateur Lamps and Lamps for India.

SHOW ROOMS, 45, OXFORD STREET, W. LONDON. HAMMANUFACTORY AND SHOW ROOMS, BROAD STREET (ESTABLISHED 1807.)





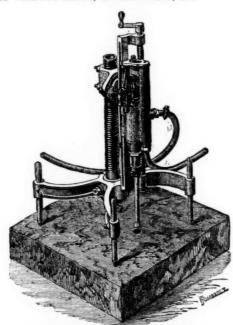


MACHINES

FURNISHED FOR THE

ST. GOTHARD TUNNEL OF THE ALPS.

IN USE AT THE ST. JOHN DEL REY MINES, RIO TINTO MINES, TRIESTE HARBOUR WORKS, ALEXANDRIA HARBOUR WORKS, AND IN VARIOUS TUNNELS, MINING AND QUARRY WORKS, DEEPENING RIVER BEDS, STONE-CUTTING AND CONTRACTORS' WORK OF VARIOUS KINDS, WELL-BORING, &c.



McKEAN'S ROCK DRILL has the following ADVANTAGES over ALL other MACHINES, viz .:-

- 1.- It is the simplest in construction, and contains the fewest parts. 2.—No duplicate parts whatever require to be furnished with
- Greater durability, on account of its superior mechanical construction.
- It is the most powerful, and runs at greater speed than any other, without liability to derangement or breakage.
- 5.-Greater facility of manipulation in its adaptation to various

MANUFACTURED FOR MCKEAN AND CO. BY MESSES. P. AND W. MACLELLAN, "CLUTHA IRONWORKS, GLASGOW :

MESSES. VARRALL, ELWELL, AND MIDDLETON, AND MESSES, SAUTTER, LEMONNIER, AND CO., PARIS; AND E. REMINGTON AND SONS, NEW YORK.

PORTABLE BOILERS, AIR COMPRESSORS, BORING STEEL, IRON, AND FLEXIBLE TUBING OF SUPERIOR QUALITIES AND SPECIAL ADAPTATIONS.

McKEAN AND CO.,

ENGINEERS. OFFICES.

32, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; and

5, RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

Depot-42 and 43, BOROUGH ROAD, S.E., LONDON.

CONDENSATION OF SMOKE & GASES.

HESLOP, WILSON, AND BUDDEN, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

This PATENT APPARATUS is EXCEEDINGLY SIMPLE and INEXPEN-SIVE IN CONSTRUCTION, and is so arranged as may seem best for assisting

he substances to be operated upon. AFFORDS TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS PERFECT SAFETY UNDER THE SMOKE AND GASES ACTS.

More effective than condensing towers. Large chimneys can be done away with. Succeeds thoroughly in condensing

UTILISES ALL EMISSIONS.

OF GREAT VALUE IN SMELTING WORKS.

The Machine can be seen at work at-

JOHNSON AND HOBBS, No. 11, CROSS STREET, MANCHESTER, Of whom also all particulars can be had.

SOLID DRAWN BRASS BOILER TUBES,

FOR LOCOMOTIVE AND MARINE BOILERS,

MUNTZ'S OR GREEN'S PROCESS. MUNTZ'S METAL COMPANY (LIMITED),

> FRENCH WALLS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

MINERS PRICKERS AND STEMMERS

MUNTZ'S METAL.
ACCORDING TO THE NEW MINES REGULATION ACT.

BEST KNOWN MATERIAL. MUNTZ'S METAL COMPANY (LIMITED), FRENCH WALLS.

NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

THE TAVISTOCK IRONWORKS, ENGINEWORKS, FOUNDRY, AND HAMMER MILLS,

TAVISTOCK, DEVON. NICHOLLS OLLS MATHEWS, AND ENGINEERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, AND CO.

BOILER MAKERS AND SMITHS. CORNISH PUMPING, WINDING, AND STAMPING ENGINES; STEAM CAPSTANS AND CRUSHERS; WATER-WHEELS; PUMP-WORK; SHOVELS, AND HAMMERED IRON FORGINGS OF EVERY

DESCRIPTION.

Also of SPUR, MORTICE, MITRE, BEVIL, and other WHEELS, of any diameter up to 12 feet, made by Scott's Patent Moulding Machine, without the aid of patterns, and with an accuracy unattainable by any other means.

MACHINERY for FOREIGN MINES carefully prepared.

SECONDHAND MINING MACHINERY, in good conditon, always on sale a

HUNTRISS AND SWINBURNE'S JET GAS EXHAUST AND PROPELLER.

THE PATENTEES beg respectfully to CALL the ATTENTION of COLLIERY PROPRIETORS, MINING ENGINEERS, COLLIERY ENGINEERS, and OTHERS to their NEW and IMPROVED METHOD of PROPELLING GAS, by means of an infuitesimally small Steam Jet, to Pit-bottoms, to light up Hangings on Main Roads, Stables, Underground Engines, or any other places where gas-lights are required at considerable depths below the level of the gasometers, which do not require weighting.

The system, from its extreme simplicity, non-liability to disarrangement, cheapness of construction, and thorough efficiency, renders it superior to all hitherto tried systems of obtaining cheap and good lights underground, and they invite attention to their apparatus, working daily at the principal collieries in Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Northumberland, South Staffordshire, &c.

For particulars, terms, &c., apply to-

HUTCHINSON BROTHERS, GAS ENGINEERS AND SOLE AGENTS, BARNSLEY.



By a special method of preparation, this leather is made solid, perfectly close in texture, and impermeable to water; it has, therefore, all the qualifications essential for pump buckets, and is the most durable material of which they can be made. It way be had of all dealers in leather, and of—

I. AND T. HEPBURN AND SONS. TANNERS AND CURRIERS, LEATHER MILLBAND AND HOSE PIPE MANUFACTURERS,

LONG LANE, SOUTHWARK, LONDON Prise Medals, 1851, 1855, 1862, for MILL BANDS, HOSE, AND LEATHER FOR MACHINERY PURPOSES.



T.

THE "KAINOTOMON" ROCK DRILL,

ECONOMIC" COAL CUTTER.

ANDRE'S PATENT HYDRAULIC MINING PUMP,

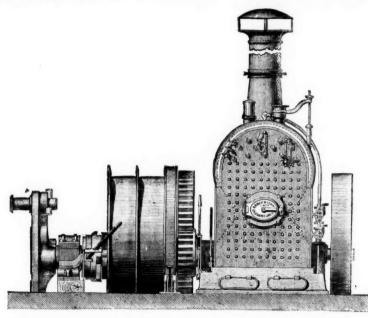
COMPRESSORS.

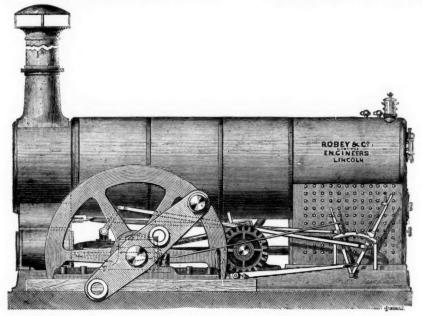
ENGINEER AND CONTRACTOR FOR MINING MACHINERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

30, KING STREET, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.

THE PATENT

IMPROVED ROBEY MINING ENGINE.





Some of the advantages of this New Patent Engine are as follows:-

SMALL FIRST COST.

SAVING OF TIME AND EXPENSE IN ERECTING. EASE, SAFETY, AND ECONOMY IN WORKING.

GREAT SAVING IN FUEL.

This New Patent Mining Engine is free from all the objections that can be urged against using the Semi-Portable Engine for permanent work, because it possesses the rigidity and durability of the Horizontal Engine, and at the same time retains the advantages of the Semi-Portable, in saving time and expense in fixing.

ENGINES UP TO 200 EFFECTIVE HORSE-POWER ALWAYS IN PROGRESS.

Prices and full particulars on application to the sole manufacturers:-

AND COMPANY, LIMITED, ROBEY PERSEVERANCE IRONWORKS, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.



CHAPLIN'S PATENT STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS

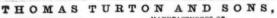
(PRIZE MEDAL, INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862),

The ORIGINAL combined Vertical Engines and Boilers, introduced by Mr. CHAPLIN in 1855. Each class kept in Stock for Sale or Hire.

WIMSHURST, HOLLICK, & CO., ENCINEERS,

WORKS: REGENT'S PLACE, COMMERCIAL ROAD EAST, LONDON, E.

(At Regent's Canal, near Stepney Station).
CITY OFFICE: 117, CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.





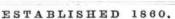
for PUNCHES, TAPS TURNING TOOLS, CHISELS, &c.
CAST STEEL PISTON RODS, CRANK PINS, CON NECTING RODS, STRAIGHT and CRANK

AXLES, SHAFTS A.M.
FORGINGS of EVERY DESCRIPTION. DOUBLE SHEAR STEEL BLISTER STEEL, SPRING STEEL, GERMAN STEEL, GERMAN STEEL, WM. GREAVES & SON

Locomotive Engine, Railway Carriage and Wagon Springs and Buffers. SHEAF WORKS AND SPRING WORKS, SHEF FIELD.
LONDON WARRHOUSE, 35, QUEEN STIEET, CANNON STREET, CITY,
Where the largest stock of steel, files, tools, &c., may be selected from.

MINING PROSPECTUSES AND ANNOUNCEMENTS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES should be inserted in the BARNSTAPLE TIMES, published every Tuesday, and in the DEVON POST, published every Saturday, as these papers circulate largely throughout Devon and Cornwall, where many thou sands of investors reside. Legal and Public Companies' advertisements, 6d, a line each insertion: Trade and Anctions, 4d. a line; Wanteds, &c., 20 words, 1s.
Published by J. B. JONES, Boutport-street, Barnstaple, Devon to whomallorders, by post or telegraph, should be sent.

THE NEWCASTLE DAILY CHRONICLE
THE DAILY CHRONICLE AND NORTHERN COUNTIES ADVERTI
Offices. Westgate-road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; 80, Howard street, North
Shields: 195, High-street, Sunderland.



FIRST BRATTICE CLOTH AND AIR TUBING WORKS ESTABLISHED IN WALES OR SOUTH

GOVERNMENT FIRE-PROOF BRATTICE.

BY APPOINTMENT TO HER



MAJESTY'S INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

LOTH!!! TTICE

PERFECTLY AIR-TIGHT AND ANTI-ROT PROOF.

DOOR CLOTH. Doors made to any size, with Brass Eyelets. FLEXIBLE AND IRON AIR TUBING, any size or diameter.

HORSE COVERS, TARPAULINS, &c.

Manufacturer of LOCOMOTIVE and WAGON GREASE; TRAM OILS and VARNISHE ; WIRE ROPE and

ANTI-FRICTION GREASES.
COPPER RAMMERS, SCRAPERS, &c.

GEORGE J. MAY, THE GREEN, NEATH, GLAMORGANSHIRE.



STEAM CRANE

Original Correspondence.

ASHANTEE GOLD.

A faint trace. Gold.... Copper A. H. CHURCH, Rayal Agricultural College, Cirencester, May 4. or of Chemistry.

AUSTRALIAN TIN.

SIR.—I wrote you last month, promising to send you the quantities of tin sent from the Australian mines month by month, and enclosing the quantities forwarded during the last six months of 1873, and January, 1874. (These returns were published in the Supplement to the Mining Journal of April 11.) I now enclose the quantities forwarded during February, and append a memorandum of the quantity of tin and tin ore exported from Sydney during the last six months of 1873, and January and February of this year; this will show the proportions of smelted tin, and of ore that is exported.

last six months of 1873, and January and February of this year; this will show the proportions of smelted tin, and of ore that is exported, and that rather more than half is smelted here now.

This telegram* shows that the Brisbane merchants have reduced the price of tin ore at the mines to 4½d, per lb., and many of the claim holders are off to the new gold diggings in Northern Queensland in consequence.

claim holders are on to be resigned and in consequence.

I also enclose an account of tin smelting works, lately erected in one of our suburbs, that may not be without interest; and also the last half-yearly report of the celebrated Peak Downs Copper Mining Company. About 18 months ago this company paid to its shareholders a dividend of 100 per cent. (100,000L) for the six months ending June 31, 1872, they have now, as the report shows, sunk from a dividend-paying to a prospecting mine.

Sydney, March 12.

QUANTITIES OF TIN ORE FORWARDED FROM THE TIN MINES

DURING THE MONTH OF	FEBI	RUA	RY	1874				
	Tons	e.	qr.	lbs.	Tons	c.	qr.	lbs.
Feb. 1 to 12 Via Warwick	215	12	3				•	
19Ditto	118	4	0	12				
96 Ditto	86	9	2	26=	420	6	3	2
February 4 Via Murrurundi	25	12	1	0				
11Ditto	18	12	2	7				
18Ditto		10	3	8				
25Ditto		11	1	20=	95	7	0	7
February 4 Via Grafton	35	5	0	0				
9Ditto	1	17	0	0				
9Ditto	18	5	0	0				
16Ditto	34	13	0	0				
21Ditto		19	1	4				
23 Ditto		9	1	4				
24Ditto	6	13	0	0=	166	1	2	8
			_				-	

| Memorandum of tin and tin ore exported from Sydney in the last six months of 573:- Cwts. tin. Cwts. tin ore. Tin. Cwts. tin ore. Tin. Ships 10,803 ... 24,212 at 70 per cent.=847 tons 8 cwts. Jan. 1874 ... 11 ships 8,939 ... 10,659 at 70 per cent.=74613 cwts. Feb. 4 ships 4,066 ... 5,375 at 70 per cent.=37625 cwts.

PYRMONT TIN SMELTING AND REFINING WORKS.

-

and

In 16 stages 20,000 ... 10,550 at 70 per cent.—24013 cwts. Feb. ... 4 ships 4,006 ... 5,575 at 70 per cent.—24013 cwts. Feb. ... 4 ships 4,006 ... 5,575 at 70 per cent.—24013 cwts. Feb. ... 4 ships 4,006 ... 5,575 at 70 per cent.—27023 cwts. PVRMONT TIN SMELTING AND REFINING WORKS.

These works, recently erected by Messrs. Mort and party, cover an area of some 800 ft.,4000 of which are occupied by the smelting and refining departments, and the enablate by the dressing departments. In these are to be found all the appearance of the same of the stage of the same of

PRAE DOWNS COPPER MINING COMPANY.—The directors, in subiting to the sareholders their report of the operations of the company for the st half, year, say:—The smelting works and all the company's plant and machi-apopter companies in the district to smelt their ore. In August, Capt. Dennis pointed mining agent, and took charge of the mine in November. Capt. Holman was commends that a deep shaft be sunk at a short distance south-east of the old endeath, to intersect the lode at 70 fms., which will cost from 6000t. to 8000t., and IBBANE, Feb. 25.—Tin ore is reduced to 4½d. There is general depression y claims have been abandoned. There is a general exodus to the Palmer.

take two years to accomplish. Before undertaking a work of this magnitude, the directors are desirous of ascertaining what reasonable hopes may be entertained of obeaining from the present explorations a sufficient quantity of payable cres to defray its cost, and at the same time cover current expenses. The balance-sheet shows at debit of profit and loss account on Dec. 31, 3244. 12s. 7d., against which there is a reserve of 15,608., and a surplus is anticipated from the shipments of copper in suspense. A portion of the produce of the mine (118 tons of copper) has been sold in Sydney.

MINING IN QUEENSLAND.

Sir,-The London news telegraphed on Saturday last, advising us of sales of tin at 110*l*., has caused considerable uneasiness and depression here; the result has been a drop of 70 per cent. ore to 4d. per lb. on the field, and at that price only the very richest ground will pay or continue to be worked. The total tin ore shipped from the Warwick Railway Station for the month of January was 331 tons 4 cwts. 2 qrs. 9 lbs., a considerable falling off on the average monthly shipments during 1874. The heavy wet during the latter part of December and all January has, no doubt, been the chief cause of this, but the number of men arriving here, en route to the Palmer, will tend to reduce the yield much more for some months than the wet weather has done. The late fall in price will have a still more damaging effect on yield, and, if we are to take present appearances as a criterion, there will not be 100 Europeans on the tin fields in a month from this date—publicans, storekeepers, captains, and men are all on the "rush." Our local tin smelting company has now four furnaces at full work, and they are, I understand, commencing to of sales of tin at 1101., has caused considerable uneasiness and de are all on the "rush." Our local tin smelting company has now four furnaces at full work, and they are, I understand, commencing to build two more at once. They are now turning out 52 tons tin slabs per week, and have a large stock on hand waiting turn. They are alone in the field yet, although there is stream tin enough to keep six or eight more furnaces going. The smelting company paid 27 per cent. dividend. As to our future supply, if your smelting ring would raise the price of tin to 140\(lambda{l}\), and send us out 2000 or 3000 men who would be satisfied with 3\(lambda{l}\). a-week wages, I might estimate it, but as the matter now stands, I defy anyone to say what the yield for 1874 may be; my impression is that it will not reach half the yield of 1873, but such an opinion is of no value, as there is no data to go by. The shipments of tin from Sydney during 1873 I have not as yet been able to procure, as they are not yet made up by the to go by. The shipments of tin from Sydney during 1873 I have not as yet been able to procure, as they are not yet made up by the Customs authorities. While on the subject of Queensland tin, might I ask what becomes of the gold and silver that it generally contains? Some samples contain large quantities of gold. The gold I have sometimes seen coated with black oxide of tin or copper, and which requires an experienced eye to detect, while in other parcels it is quite observable in its natural colour. Can any of your readers say what becomes of it? or who gets the advantage of it? We here do not! In copper there is little doing, only two companies may be said to be at work, the Peak Downs and the Mount Perry, but the copper miners are also on the "rush," and I shall not be aatonished at any time to hear that the furnaces are drawn for want of hands. Antimony is now being successfully worked in the Wide Bay dis-

at any time to hear that the furnaces are drawn for want of hands. Antimony is now being successfully worked in the Wide Bay district by a few local capitalists, and as the mines are near port, and the lodes very wide and rich, the venture is expected to pay well, even at present high wages. Quicksilver lodes in the same district are now being tested and proved by some London capitalists, amongst which the name of Rothschild is mentioned.

In gold all eyes are now turned to the Palmer; every scrap of news is eagerly read and discussed. The latest, just brought down by the Commissioner of Police, is that the wet season had just set in, and that there were some 2000 men on the field, 1000 on the road from Cookstown (cut off by the swollen rivers), and about 2000 at Cookstown, which latter number was daily increasing, and where provisions were plentiful and cheap, excepting fresh meat, which Cookstown, which latter number was daily increasing, and where provisions were plentiful and cheap, excepting fresh meat, which was not to be had. The rainy season is expected to be over by the third week in March, and the country fit to travel on in about a month after. The road is now shortened to 108 miles, so that although all supplies will have to be packed on horses for some months, yet the distance is so short that there will be no scarcity at the diggings. At every town along the coast there are crowds of diggers waiting for ships to take them and their horses on to the Endeavour. There are over 500 here to-day ready to start if shipping could be procured. I hear that there is also a large number of men prepared to start from Victoria, about the middle of April, by which time, I have no doubt, Cookstown will have a very considerable population. The richness of the country in gold is now beyond dispute, and I am informed, on the best authority, that it is the most extensive reefing district yet discovered in Australia.

Brisbane, Feb. 27.

STRATIFIED LIMESTONE FORMATIONS.

STRATIFIED LIMESTONE FORMATIONS.

SIR,—I have been induced to speak of these again in consequence of a letter of Prof. Silliman to Prof. Clayton, published in the Utah Mining Gazette of March 21, wherein Prof. Silliman says, "Collect all the facts you can respecting fissure veins in limestone, as the existing literature of these is very scarce." You no doubt recollect the first letter which you were kind enough to publish on the above, as far back as 1861, and later on a second one, in March, 1872, describing the fissure veins of Chanarcillo, in Chile, and their wonderful riches. These ores were forwarded to England, and purchased by the Swansea smelters, who can testify to the truth of my assertions that these formations produce the greatest riches, and the tions that these formations produce the greatest riches, and the richest ores. The third letter you published in the Journal in August, 1872, was under the heading of "Eccentricities of Stratified Limestone Formations," embracing a description of several mines in Litch

As far back as 1847, while a student at Freiberg, I gave to Prof. As far back as 1671, while a student at Freiderg, I gave to Frot. Breithaupt the first specimen of horn silver, iodide, and bromide from the limestone formation of Chile, which he described (from my notes) in his "Paragenisis of Minerals." In 1852 I forwarded to Prof. Cotta several petrified shells, found by me in a fissure vein at 100 ft. from surface, also a description of the largest ammonites ever found, weighing from 50 to 100 lbs., also in the limestones of Chile. of Chile.

of Chile.

I have contributed my mite to this subject for years past. I am glad to see Prof. Clayton giving great attention to the subject in his admirable letters in the Utah Mining Gazette, accompanied with magnificent diagrams. I will now give a few more illustrations of the riches of fissure bed or strata veins in stratified limestones.

One of the most remarkable of these fissure veins was that of Cabeza de Vaca, in Chile, discovered in 1849, and subsequently inspected by me in 1852. This vein was only 4 in. wide, perpendicular, and the formation nearly horizontal. The ore was massive horn silver, 2½ in. wide. At a depth of 80 ft. the ore changed into massive pure silver, 2½ to 3 in. in thickness, and continued so to a depth of 400 ft. The ores averaged from \$15,000 to \$20,000 per ton, and this mine produced \$3,000,000 in about one year. The length of this ore body was never more than 90 ft.

In the province of Coquimbo, Chile, I inspected several fissure veins. These contain about 64 per cent. of quicksilver, and about

In the province of Coquimbo, Chile, I inspected several fissure veins. These contain about 64 per cent. of quicksilver, and about \$3000 per ton in silver, called arquerite, and described in Dana's "Mineralogy," p. 287.

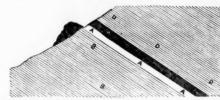
In the last century the greatest blocks of native silver from fissure veins were shipped from the limestones of Guantajaya, in Peru; these were so great that they had to be rolled along the ground for several miles for shipment to Spain. One of these is spoken of as having weighed 2700 lbs.: pieces of these can now be seen in the Mineralogical Museum of Madrid.

The celebrated mines of Puno. in Peru, consisted also of fissure

The celebrated mines of Puno, in Peru, consisted also of fissure rins, averaging 3 to 4 in. of pure solid silver, and produced millions of dollars. Those of the district of El Doctor, in Mexico, have been described by Dr. Ure in his "Dictionary of Arts and Sciences," and stated to have produced some \$30,000,000. In Utah we have also some fissure veins in limestone, and many bed or strata veins.

some fissure veins in limestone, and many bed or strata veins. The peculiarities of these fissures, or strata veins, in limestone are the sudden contractions to a mere thread, and then again expansions forming immense bodies of ore. It is these contractions that cause the panics, and subsequent expansions, that bring on again the extraordinary excitements. The celebrated Mono Mine, of Dry Canyon, Utah, will now cause one of those excitements, but this time it will be with Californians, who are preparing for this race. This mine has sold several cart-loads (10 tons) of ores that have produced from \$4000 to \$7000 per ton, and several hundred tons have been sold that will average \$1000 per ton. The vein is a bed

vein, between limestone and shales. This mine is owned by onl four persons, and has produced in a year over \$600,000. CROSS SECTION OF MONO MINE, AS GIVEN BY PROF. CLAYTON



Strata Vein. BBB. Limestones. CCC. Shales. DDD. Limestones

The mine, although producing fabulously rich ore, has not even The mine, atthough producing fabulously rich ore, has not even the merit of being a fissure vein, and resembles in some points the Emma, Camp Floyd, Flagstaff, and many other strata veins. The depth of this mine is 600 feet, and has been a great success, in consequence of being managed, personally by the owners, with intelligence and economy. It is now reported that this mine has 2 ft. of the richest horn silver ever discovered in the United States, the specimens reminding me of our massive horn silver found in Chile. Finally, I will also bring an extraordinary fact again to notice—that we have never had a silver mine in Chile that was not in lime-stone formation, that the matrix in these veins is lime-spar, with-

stone formation, that the matrix in these veins is lime-spar, with-

out a trace of silica.

In Mexico the Real del Monte Mines, although in porphyry, carry great quantities of lime-spar as a matrix. Sometimes we have heavy spar in the Chilian veins, but this is exceptional. I contend that silver ores in limestone formations, or when lime-spar is met with as a matrix in the veins (although in Plutonic rock), produce the richest silver ores. The Silver Islet Mine, on Lake Superior, is one of the many fissures which carry lime-spar as a matrix.

Utah, April 14.

HENRY SEWELL.

PS As received Mr. Enney all Lean savis that it is folly for

the richest silver ores. The Silver Islet Mine, on Lake Superior, is one of the many fissures which carry lime-spar as a matrix.

Ulah. April 14.

P.S.—As regards Mr. Ennor, all I can say is that it is folly for him to be wise, where his self-sufficient ignorance is his bliss.

CAPE COPPER MINING COMPANY.

SIR.—Since writing the letter which appeared in last Saturday's Journal the colonial officer's reports have been published; and as at first sight it would appear there is a discrepancy between the statement in my letter as to the reserves of copper ore in the Ookiep Mine and that given in Capt. Tonkin's report, I think it right to explain that that very cautious and able mining engineer only estimates 6000 tons in the 68 fm. level, being for the ore discovered in the slight portion of the level then driven (1000 fms.), and who states, "It should be fully understood that in estimating the reserves of ore ground discovered in back of the 68 fm. level I do not take into consideration the probable quantity of copper ore that may be found between the level and the one immediately above, but only so far as we have driven and actually discovered the ore. There is no doubt in my mind that we shall have a large area of productive ground at the 68 fm. level, but the estimates of that ground will be continued in the next annual report after the levels are extended, winzes sunk, and the ground fully explored." And, as he remarks in another part of his report, "The ore ground extending so far in this direction (east from No. 9 winze) shows that we have a larger area of productive ground at the 58 fm. level than at any point above," I think we may safely conclude the ore ground extends in the 68 fm. level for at least the same extent as it does in the as yet partially developed 58 fm. level above, which would give at the lowest calculation 15,000 tons more of ore than that taken into account by Cant Tonkin, and which would him the reserves up to some -Since writing the letter which appeared in last Saturday's partially developed 58 fm. level above, which would give at the lowest calculation 15,000 tons more of ore than that taken into account by Capt. Tonkin, and which would bring the reserves up to some 50,000 tons of copper ore; and that is irrespective of the immense mass of ore supposed to exist between the 68 and proposed 80 fm. levels, to which latter level the main shaft is now descending, and which when developed next year will probably expose to view tens of thousands of tons of ore, the effect of which on the future financial position of the company it would not be difficult to anticipate. I am glad to see Capt. Tonkin in his report of Karolus Berg states, "This level (10) has been carried forward in what appears to be

"This level (10) has been carried forward in what appears to be the main branch of a regular lode, which runs east and west and dips north at an angle of 65°;" and as it would appear the present appearance of that mine is more favourable than Ookiep when it was first worked, I am in hopes we shall soon be informed we have a third producing copper mine rivalling Ookiep, from which it is distant live miles only.

distant five miles only.

There are many matters referred to in the colonial officer's reports of an interesting nature; for instance, Angora goats and ostriches (with which I understand it is the directors' intention to stock their immense territory), which I have not time to enter into, but to which I would recommend the attention of your readers, as well as the plans and sections lately received from the colony, all of which can be seen at the company's office, and where, as before stated, every reliable information can be obtained as to the present state of affairs and future prospects of the company.

earn to seen at the company.

Can be seen at the company.

The great point to be borne in mind with respect to the future of the Cape Copper Mining Company is the small amount of its dividend-paying capital (140,000%), and its exemption from preference and debenture stocks (the third, and last, instalment of its debenture debt of 21,000%, borrowed for the construction of the railway, is to be paid off out of profits derived from the railway itself on July 1 next), which affords a dividend, even at the present low value of copper, of 20s. per share per quarter, or 4%. per annum. In 1872-73, the value of copper being higher than at present, 25s. a quarter was paid, making the dividend for two years at 8%. 15s. a share, or in all 175,000%, a sum exceeding by 35,000%, the capital of the company.—May 6.

Another Investor.

ORE DRESSING MACHINERY.

SIR,—From time to time the loss of ore from the Great Laxey floors has been made a bone of contention at the meetings of the company, and being myself largely interested in mining, I made a point of visiting some of the mines in North Wales and also the North of England, for the sole purpose of satisfying myself as to the best mode of treating silver-lead and other ores, and, without egotism, I may say that I came home much wiser on that point than I left it.

The great secret of dressing ores, especially those rich in silver, lies in the classification of the various grains of stuff after they are crushed, and if that all-important point is left unattended to the

crushed, and if that all-important point is left unattended to the proper dressing and saving of ore can never be attained. Supposing now, for instance, that grains of pure ore are mixed up with grains of loadstone, which may be four times the size of the grains of ore, those grains of waste-stuff are sure to carry with them the small grains of ore, which, consequently, entails a great loss of ore, and especially so in the Great Laxey, where some hundreds of tons of especially so in the Great Laxey, where some hundreds of tons of stuff are treated daily; their loss in that respect must be enormously great, and from the constant complaints from some of the shareholders of ore going down to the sea, I can very well understand that it is the want of proper machinery to classify their stuff that they stand so much in need of, and for the benefit of the Great Laxey shareholders, whose board of directors are seemingly so very wishful to bring about such results as are always gratifying to one and all concerned, I would call their attention to the machines lately being erected at the Stonecroft Mines, near Hexham, and at the Rhoswyddol Mines, Montgomeryshire, and I have no hesitation in stating that it is at those two mines that I found the most perfect and most economical mode of treating ore-stuff that I had the pleasure of witnessmical mode of treating ore-stuff that I had the pleasure of witnessing in all the mines I visited—and they were not a few,—and without saying anything disparagingly of other systems, in all of which there is something to be learned, I saw nothing in their entirety to compare to these. They are not heavy and ponderous machines, requiring an unusual amount of power to drive; and another important item in connection with the system is that a sufficient quantity of them to treat scores of tons every day can be placed in so small an area of building that it is surprising to think that so large a quantity of stuff is being daily treated, and that in such a systema quantity of stuff is being daily treated, and that in such a system atic manner. It is quite a comfort to all employed therein, and not

like many floors I have seen, through which I could not go without having my boots buried in mud and slime. For one that may have seen them cannot do less than admit them to be the very things that are wanted in these days of the scarcity of manual labour, and when much work at little cost is studied; and I am sure that were some of the directors of the Great Laxey or any other mine to go to either of the mines I mentioned, that they would be shown over the floors by the officials in charge with the same amount of courtesy as I reby the officials in charge with the same amount of courtesy as a received from them. And, Sir, I may conclude by congratulating those who have been instrumental in bringing these machines to such a state of perfection, and also in congratulating those who have already had the forethought of having them erected at their mines.

M. P.

THE EXPLOSIVES COMMITTEE.

SIR,-The proceedings of the Committee on Explosives, referred to in last week's Journal, require serious consideration. I believe it is the intention of the Government to bring in a Bill to regulate the manufacture, carriage, storage, and sale of all explosive materials. The regulations under which the manufacture will be conducted will interest but few of your readers, but the regulations affecting the carriage, storage, and sale are of primary importance to every miner in the kingdom.

So far as I can gather from the proceedings of last Tuesday, one provision of any new Bill will be to render it necessary for any vendor of gunpowder to take out a retail license; and if the conditions under which such licenses are granted are not too stringent I think a great improvement in the law will be effected. I do, however, hope that in the interest of working miners a provision will be made that any dealer licensed to retail gunpowder will be also allowed to retail dynamite or guncotton. I am a small user of these materials, and am much troubled from the difficulties in procuring the former of them. I have neither the means to purchase nor conveniences to store I ton or even ½ ton of dynamite, and am often at great loss obliged to use powder in very hard and wet rock, where blasting powder is useless, because I cannot buy a few pounds of dynamite. Why should not retail dealers, who have a store properly set apart, be allowed to store a moderate quantity of dynamite as well as gunpowder? This material is particularly valuable in removing boulder stones and stumps of trees in land-clearing operations, but the restrictions upon its sale effectually prevent its use in England for this important agricultural purpose. In making restric-tions the framers of the law, whilst particularly keeping in view the safety of the public, should not altogether forget their convenience, and no trade should be hampered by restrictions which are so exaggerated that they are daily and systematically violated.

ANOTHER MINER.

EXPLOSIVES. Sin,—The present law relating to explosives is bad in two par-culars,—lat, From inadequate restrictions; and 2nd, from excesticulars,—1st, From inadequate restrictions; and 2nd, from excessive restrictions. The inadequate restrictions are—that the manufacture, storage, transport, &c., of large groups of explosives are either not regulated at all or are so inadequately regulated as to be practically unprovided for. The manufacture of guncotton, sawdust-powder, and all nitro and chlorate explosives (other than those which contain nitroglycerine) is only so far restricted that the manufacture may or may not be licensed, but their storage, transport, and importation are under no regulations whatever. The power of the licensing authorities in imposing conditions is unduly limited by the Act, so that there can be seldom any proper conditions or precautions with regard to the tools or machinery, the construction or isolation of buildings, the clothing of the workpeople, the due sepaparation of the operations, or the adoption of proper rules in the factories, and many safeguards are thus often and recklessly disregarded. The provisions as to the carriage of gunpowder and explosives are often, too, quite inadequate. Gunpowder may be taken in sives are often, too, quite inadequate. Gunpowder may be taken in large quantities through the streets of populous towns and cities without any supervision beyond that given by a common carrier, without any supervision beyond that given by a common carrier, and it may be so conveyed in any ordinary cab or vehicle, and it may be loaded or unloaded in public places without any proper or particular precautions being taken. Gunpowder may be stored in any town, or in any house, or, indeed, in every house in a town, if the person who wishes to keep it states himself to be a dealer, in which case he may keep 200 lbs. of loose gunpowder anywhere in his house, even should he elect to store it in a cupboard next to the kitchen fire; or any person may keep any unlimited quantity of guncotton anywhere if he be not the manufacturer. The present Act does not prevent the licensees from storing unlimited quantities of powder, or from extending these magazines or buildings of limited capacity to a size which may cause considerable danger to the public, nor does it place any limitation of the distance of gunpowder factories from dwelling-houses; and river and sea walls, canal and river banks, railways, highways, factories, schools, hospitals, cathedrals, and public buildings are not protected in any case.

These inadequate restrictions unquestionably require alteration,

river banks, ratiways, inginways, factories, schools, nospitals, cathedrals, and public buildings are not protected in any case.

These inadequate restrictions unquestionably require alteration, and in many cases it is imperatively necessary that they are defined by law and the factories placed under the legal control of an efficient inspector. One can understand how the present uncontrolled state of the powder trade has gradually grown up until it has become a source of danger, but that no restrictions should apply to guncotton, which has been proved and is well known to be dangerous in use and storage, whilst they are so severe upon other nitro-explosives, must astonish every person acquainted with the fact, unless it may be Professor Abel, who could doubtless give some explanations of the mystery. Some of the "excessive restrictions" are, that in the case of miners no magazine for the use of a mine may be within half-a-mile of the church or one mile of the limits of any borough or market town, or within two miles of a palace (though any quantity of guncotton may be kept inside a borough, or next door to a church or palace), and the distances laid down are such that if the law were to be enforced a very large proportion of the mine magazines throughout the kingdom would have to be closed. Again, the conditions required to be fulfilled by firework makers in regard to the isolation of their buildings from one another and from dwellings are unnecessarily restrictive, and tend to discover the smaller makers and to promote the illicit magnifacture. makers in regard to the isolation of their buildings from one another and from dwellings are unnecessarily restrictive, and tend to discourage the smaller makers and to promote the illicit manufacture in dwelling houses and unsuitable places. No provision is made for the temporary storing of gunpowder for use in the making of docks, railways, &c., and thus the material has to be kept illegally, and, consequently, in secret and without precaution. Whilst large quantities of powder may be kept loose by any person, powder may not be kept in cartridges (a form in which the risk is very far less, and, indeed, in some cases inappreciable) in larger quantity than 5 lbs. in an unlicensed place. an unlicensed place.

an unicensed place.

No person may sell a single squib or a half-penny cracker without a license, and the filling of cartridges, which is done by nearly every zun-maker and half the sportsmen in the kingdom, is forbidden to be carried on except by license, or within 100 yards of a dwelling-house, whilst everybody knows that, as a rule, sportsmen, miners, colliers, and quarrymen do prepare their cartridges in their dwellcomers, and quarrymen do prepare their cartridges in their dwelling-houses. But it is when we come to the law relating to nitroglycerine, preparations of which dynamite is the only one manufactured in Great Britain, that the severity, and even absurdity, of
the restrictions chiefly strikes us. By the Nitroglycerine Act it is
enacted that any person who imports, exports, manufactures, sells,
carries, or otherwise disposes of, or has in his possession, any nitroglycerine, or any substance having nitroglycerine in any form as one of its component parts without a general or special license issued by a Secretary of State is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is not exceeding one year, or to pay a penalty of 500%, so that while any person may keep 50 lbs. of gunpowder for his own use, or 200 lbs. if he deals in it. or 2 tons for mining according to the control of the second of the control of the second of the control o if he deals in it, or 2 tons for mining purposes under certain condi-tions, or an indefinite quantity of guncotton unconditionally, no one may have a single ounce of a nitroglycerine preparation, such as dynamite, without a licence from the Secretary of State. And while the maker or storer of guncotton may, and frequently does, obtain an unconditional and unlimited licence, the whole trade in nitro-glycerine preparations is absolutely at the mercy of the Secretary of State in regard to the conditions under which the manufacture, storage, transport, &c., shall be carried on. And whilst the

penalties for offences against the Gunpowder Acts are in many cases ridicuously inadequate, and in some cases summary penalties are not provided at all, the penalty for offences of whatever description against the Nitroglycerine Act is 500%, or a year's imprisonment with hard labour, or 100% for a breach of the conditions of the license

with hard labour, or 100% for a breach of the conditions of the license Obviously if such penalties were attempted to be put in practical operation currprison accommodationwould be found much too limited.

These restrictions are not only almost prohibitory to the manufacture, but they give rise to an impression that an explosive which requires to be so exceptionally treated must be very alarmingly and exceptionally dangerous, and possibly the feeling so engendered (notwithstanding the accumulated proofs of safety) may have induced the shipping companies and some of the railways to decline giving even ordinary facilities for the free distribution of dynamite, whereas I believe it is a fact that no accident has ever arisen with that manufacture. I believe it is a fact that no accident has ever arisen with that ma-terial, either in handling, storage, or during transport. I think, Sir, I have shown you that legislation is now absolutely

necessary, so that, where necessary, precautions may be legalised, and, where possible, undue restrictions may be modified, and I shall hope in a future letter to point out in what way some of these things may be accomplished with due regard to the safety of the public and the convenience and necessities of the mining in lustry.

Q. E. D.

KALOSIC GAS.

Sir, -I thought my letter in reply to Mr. Bartlett was sufficiently clear to carry conviction to most people; and I still think that it did so to the majority of your readers who are interested in such topics. But as he has published another letter upon the subject, which I find, upon careful perusal, distorts my meaning, and charges me in the most unfounded, and withal in the most invidious, manner with gross professional ignorance, I feel bound to notice it; and here once for all, let me observe that I have already given in my previous notices the true facts and figures in connection with my kalosic gas; and if Mr. Bartlett thinks he has studied the subject longer than I have, experimented upon it more extensively, and is better qualified to give a true exposition of the case than I am, I must leave him to the enjoyment of his opinion. But when he goes further than this, and seeks to saddle me with conclusions which I never formed, and never expressed, with words which I never uttered, and with absurd chemical convictions which I never entertained, it is going a little to far, it is conving the supposed expressed between the limits of

chemical convictions which I never entertained, it is going a little too far; it is carrying the supposed argument beyond the limits of truth. In proof of this, let me call attention to the following quotation from Mr. Bartlett's letter. I will not garble it, as he has done mine, I will give it entire. He says—

"Here let me point out that neither common air nor kalosic gas can be termed definite chemical compounds. Nitrogen does not necessarily combine, in the proportion of its combining equivalent with oxygen to form air, nor will it enter into definite chemical combinations, with carbonic oxide to form heating gas. This is Mr. Baggs's first great mistake: he appears to have thought that mixtures of such gases would chemically combine, and in their proportional equivalents only, whereas they mix in any proportions, and do not, chemically speaking, combine at all. So much for Mr. Baggs's misapplication of the principles of the atomic theory and volumetric chemistry."

Now, this statement is wholly and entirely untrue from beginning to end. I never in one single instance said or thought that the

to end. I never in one single instance said or thought that the oxygen and nitrogen of the air existed as a chemical compound. I never said, or thought, or dreamt that nitrogen entered into chemical combination with carbonic oxide to form heating gas, and Mr. Bartlett well knew that I never said so, or meant to convey any such meaning, or else he measured the amount and quality of my chemical knowledge by the contracted limits of his own general experience. For the last 40 years I have closely studied the principles and practice of chemistry and the applied sciences, and am I now to be told that I do not even understand the mere alphabet of atmospheric chemistry? Am I to be saddled, without let, hindrance, or warrant, with the false and exploded theories of a former age, simply because it suits the line of Mr. Bartlett's argument to place me

in a false light?

Now to the proof direct whether Mr. Bartlett's statement is true

off and an a contributor to the pages of the or false. I have been off and on a contributor to the pages of the Mining Journal over a period of some 30 years, and I have written upon a great variety of subjects. If in the whole course of my various papers, chemical and otherwise, including those upon kalosic gas, Mr. Bartlett can find one single instance—only one single in-stance—where I state that atmospheric air is a chemical compound of nitrogen and oxygen, or that kalosic gas is a chemical compound of nitrogen and carbonic oxide, I will at once give way, but if he cannot, then his statement and his assertions must stand for what they are, and for what they are worth, and if his premises are untrue, what becomes of his consequents? "This is Mr. Baggs's first great mistake," and "So much for Mr. Baggs's misapplication of the principles of the atomic theory and volumetric chemistry." Where is the mistake, and where is the misapplication, except in Mr. Bartlett's fallacious assumptions, and, therefore, most illogical inferences. It seems to be the same with words as with principles, for Mr. Bartlett makes me say that he is writing in the interest of some frightened makes me say that he is writing in the interest of some frightened gas company. Now, I never used the word frightened as applied to gas companys, or, indeed, in any other way. I do not believe in the present state of affairs that they are frightened of anything but legislative interference, and a lower dividend than 10 per cent. I hope the next time Mr. Bartlett writes he will argue upon facts, and not

Str.—If any peculiar idiosynerasy pertains to me, I flatter myself it can only be that of an unusual degree of amiability, or at all events a willingness to comply with the expressed wishes of others, and a desire to be obliging; but when your correspondent at Eastbourne, in your impression of last week, appeals to me, and asks me to "explain" how it could happen that he should observe the same coals ("Derby Brights" and "Clay Cross") advertised for sale in London at the price of 27s. and 30s, per ton respectively, and on the same day advertised for sale at Eastbourn, including the cost of the further carriage thither, at 22s. and 24s. per ton respectively, I begin to feel that he has presumed more than is reasonable, even on begin to feel that he has presumed more than is reasonable, even on such a disposition as u.ine, and that he has gone "a little way bewond the mark.

I see it stated by the leading counsel in a recent trial of some no-toriety, who it is said did not display in exuberance that quality of mind which I persuade myself distinguishes me, that in the course of the somewhat protracted proceedings in which he was engaged his client, with a long grave face, that arrested the attention of the judges and jury, frequently put queries to him, and that one of these read thus—"How many cows' tails will it take to reach from this to the moon?" Now, I have no idea of the reply that was given to the questioner, but I am inclined to think that his interrogence ment that of your Festhewine correspondent belong to the gatory and that of your Eastbourne correspondent belong to the same category, and that I cannot do better than refer him to the earned Doctor, who it appears is accustomed to intricate problems

for an answer. The worst result that can ensue from my so doing would seem to be that your Eastbourne correspondent will first have to provide the usual honorarium, but if so difficult and mysterious matter can be easily cleared up by such simple means, I cannot uppose (if he obtains the information) that he will deem such a manifestation of public spirit on his part (for doubtless if he should get it he will give us all the benefit of it) otherwise than abundantly recompensed. I am sure he will not do so, if the quality and price of coal are as perplexing to him as they have long been

Having now, as I hope put your Eastbourne correspondent in the right track to obtain the information he desires, perhaps you will permit me to diverge for a moment into another aspect presented by the coal question, which was not only perplexing but leading directly off the scent, for I am apt to warm upon it, and get talkative I fear. I noticed that when the public were groaning, as it were, under "tap prices" both masters and merchants allowed it to be understood that the infliction was wholly to be attributed to the action of the miners; until even our children for a time laid aside their ditty of "This is the dog that worried the cat that killed the rat that eat the malt that lay in the house that Jack built" (which we know is placing cause and effect in natural sequence), and were to be heard piping the strain "The colliers raised their wages, the masters raised their prices, the merchants increased their impossible briefly to describe, which after a year's experience estimated the strain of the absence of precent appearance is, therefore, no indication of the absence of precent appearance is, therefore, no indication of the absence of precent appearance is, therefore, no indication of the absence of precent appearance is, therefore, no indication of the absence of precent appearance is, therefore, no indication of the absence of precent appearance is, therefore, no indication of the absence of precent appearance is, therefore, no indication of the absence of precent appearance is, therefore, no indication of the absence of precent appearance is, therefore, no indication of the absence of precent appearance is, therefore, no indication of the absence of precent appearance is, therefore, no indication of the absence of precent appearance is, therefore, no indication of the absence of precent appearance is, therefore, no indication of the absence of precent appearance is, therefore, no indication of the absence of precent appearance is, therefore, no indication of the absence of precent appearance is, therefore, no indication of the absence of precent appearance is, therefore, no indication of the absence of precent appearance is, therefore, no indication of the absence of precent appearance is, therefore, no indication of the absence of precent appearance is, therefore, no indication of the absence of precent appearance is, therefore, no indication of the absence of precent appearance is, therefore, no indication appearance is, therefore, no indication appearance is, therefore, no indication appearance is, therefore,

charges, and now Daddie can't pay for coals to boil the potatoes. I say it appears to me that this was not only bad logic, but by no means fair to the poor fellows who, I often lament to see by your columns (alas! how frequently and unnecessarily) are blown up by the half-hundred or more at a time. I think it is admitted now that the true way of putting the case is that a demand sprung up for coal, and that the rise in wages followed, but did not precede, the rise in prices. However, Mr. Thomas Carlyle has proved to be right once more—"A lie cannot live for ever, it must die," and hareliance on that axiom I shall expect to see the evil practice of offering to sell "Wallsends," the "celebrated Wallsends" (as I have reminded you, all long since exhausted), from collieries in all parts of the country, at all rates of prices, die out too. You will gather, I dare say, from what I have written that if I had my way I would hasten its dissolution. I would enact a law that should compel every colliery from which coals are to be sold to the public to be publicly registered under a distinct name, and therewith an analysis of its coal by a responsible public officer—say, its component parts, its steam, gas, coke, and other producing powers, ashes, &c.; and I would prohibit the selling of its coal under any other name than its own by a very heavy penalty, to be increased in a geometrical ratio for every proved repeated breach of that provision. Why, Sir, the man who sells "14 lbs. at a time" of bad coal, charging for it the price of good, is doing the same sort of thing as the nefarious milkman who sells the poor unsuspecting widow watered milk, thereby causing her little ones, even if the water be not taken from a contaminated source, to pine-and die from want of nourishment.

But I have said that these holocausts of useful lives (and when

milkman who sells the poor unsuspecting widow watered milk thereby causing her little ones, even if the water be not taken from a contaminated source, to pine-and die from want of nourishment. But I have said that these holocausts of useful lives (and when did more estimable men die than some of those who led their fellows in prayer and praise in the Hartley Colliery, as noted down in that "pocketbook") are unnecessary and preventible. So they are! In a colliery that has the requisite pits sunk, and is well ventilated and properly worked and supervised, a calamitous destruction of that most precious of all the Creator's gifts—human life—need but very seldom occur. It is the same as regards our sailors. As that noble minded man, Mr. Plimsoll, has truly observed, "A ship that is properly built, manned, and commanded has comparatively but little to fear from the ocean," at all events in European latitudes. And yet what do we not see? Much the same is it with our railways and the traffic in our streets. Just let us think of a railway sacrificing the life of a servant a-day in professedly Christian England in the 19th century, a fact asserted by Mr. Bass of one of them, and not refuted. Think, again, of some 300 human beings railway sacrificing the life of a servant a-day in professedly Christian England in the 19th century, a fact asserted by Mr. Bass of one of them, and not refuted. Think, again, of some 300 human beings killed in the streets of this metropolis in 1873. Does anyone suppose that a train cannot run at a reasonable speed from town to country, or that a loaded van, with a pair of horses, cannot be driven through the City at a suitable pace, without there being an almost appreciable degree of risk of killing a fellow-creature? If they do, common sense has forsuken them. Why is it, whence is it, what is it all for? It is all to be traced to the selfishness, the calloueness, may I not say the wickedness, that exercises so potent a sway—our

and, common states and to be traced to the selfishness, the callousness, may I not say the wickedness, that exercises so potent a sway—our insatiable greed to make money. It is still true, I fear, that—"Man's inhumanity to man Makes countless numbers mourn."

And, then, above and beyond all is the reflection painful that of the victims of violence, as of all others, it is written—"As the tree falleth so it shall lie;" although we would not seek to follow, even in thought, those who are so often cut off so suddenly, beyond the confines of time.

Pick.

ARBITRATION.

SIR,-I have read with admiration in the Mining Journal of last week the address of Sir George Elliot to the colliery proprietors and their workmen in the county of Durham, recommending to the most serious attention and consideration of both the parties the advisability of endeavouring to get their differences arrange by arbitration. Surely advice to that effect, coming from a counsellor of such large experience and reputation as Sir George Elliot, will not be un-

Surely advice to that effect, coming from a counsellor of such large experience and reputation as Sir George Elliot, will not be unheeded; and, in giving so sensible, important, and timely a communication the wide publicity of your columns, and so bringing it under the notice of employers and employed wherever disputes of the kind exist or are likely to occur, I believe you will have done them a signal service indeed if they are wise to profit by its wisdom. In a similar strain, I see, writes Mr. Henry Taylor, the general secretary of the National Agricultural Labourers' Union. He observes, "What can be more reasonable than that proper boards of appeal and arbitration should be formed, where reason and equity might be appealed to, and thus avoid such calamities as are now raging to the injury of all. This done, a great sunbeam would be spread over the apparently dark problems of labour questions, excesses would always be avoided, and harmony might soon prevail." In short, I think nothing could be more obvious than that a reognition of the efficiency of arbitration as a mode of preventing or adjusting disagreements, and a willingness to have recourse to it for the purpose, would be more fraught with benefit to masters and men than any other action that could be taken at the present time, although I may expect to see it in the early future that co-operation will come into play and the husbandman have a share of the harvest, will come into play and the husbandman have a share of the harvest, as has not hitherto been the case.

will come into play and the husbandman have a share of the harves, as has not hitherto been the case.

With reference to the question of the miners' wages, it seems to me that it is to be regretted that in the matter of a reduction of wages such terms as 15, 23\frac{1}{2}, 35, 50, and 75 per cent. should be employed. Why not call such reduction so many shillings or pence a-day, or so many pence per ton of coal or iron raised? I am inclined to think that these involved and large-looking figures of mischief. It will, no doubt, be said that the men can make the necessary calculations, and readily see their effect, and that those who may not be able to do so are soon informed; perhaps so, but do they not make an impression on their minds of an unfavourable nature, which, while the infliction of it could just as well be avoided, is probably never wholly removed so soon as it should be. The public, I believe, are generally quite unable to understand or appreciate these percentages, and that, again, seems very undesirable; they are apt to conclude that if wages are sufficient after such reductions they were unduly high before they were made, which may be altogether erroneous—at all events I, for one, do not understand them. In order to comprehend what a reduction of 23\frac{1}{2} or 35 per cent. really means, one must know from what the deduction is to be made, and that apprehend is a very variable quantity.

May 5. apprehend is a very variable quantity.

May 5.

CORUNDUM-No. II.

CORUNDUM—No. II.

SIR,—In the Journal of April 25 I gave a short account of the corundum-bearing serpentine reefs of the Southern Alleghanies. I propose now to describe the manner of occurrence of the mineral in these formations.

Sometimes, though very rarely, the corundum crystals (especially rubies) are found embedded in the massive crysolite itself. The usual matrix, however, is some rock, forming irregular veins or pockets in the main reef. Conceive a dish of curdled milk, slightly shaken, and then frozen solid. The veins and pockets of whey perusual matrix, however, is some rock, forming irregular pockets in the main reef. Conceive a dish of curdled milk, slightly shaken, and then frozen solid. The veins and pockets of whey permeating the mass of curd would then form a striking counterpart to those of chlorite and other corundiferous matrices in the serpentine. These matrices are all richer in alumina than the surrounding rock, some of them containing as much as 50 per cent. of that element. They may be divided into four principal groups—1st, chlorite (varieties chlinochlore and Jeffresite): 2nd, Indianite (or white felspar); 3rd, Margarite and diaspore (usually enclosed in uralite fersembling bronzite); 4th, black tourmaline or schorl. In this latter case the corundum is usually of a dirty-white colour, and latter case the corundum is usually of a dirty-white colour, and

poorly crystallised.
Once, also, I found a vein of kianite, with blue asbestos, containing pink corundum. Occasionally altered spinel (brown octohedra and massive), zircon, chromic, titanic, and magnetic irons are found embedded with the other minerals. Chalcedony is always present in these formations, but rarely or never in actual contact with the corundum. It has evidently been formed by percolation, and its appearance is, therefore, no indication of the absence or presence of that mineral.

abled me to tell almost at a glance whether a serpentine reef were likely to contain corundum or not. One thing might be mentioned: the minerals found with it in situ in North Carolina and Georgia the minerals sound with it in situ in North Carolina and Georgia the same as those we read of as found in transitu with the ruby and sapphire (corundum) of Ceylon and India. I have little doubt, and sapphire (corundum) of Ceylon and India. I have little doubt, and sapphire (corundum) of Ceylon and India. I have little doubt, and sapphire (and the giand by myself in America would have small difficulty in discovering the myself in America would have small difficulty in discovering the marily sprang. If they ever are found, and their mineral wealth be anything like in the same proportion to that of their placers that the richness of the American veins bear to their utterly valueless that the richness of the American veins bear to their utterly valueless that the richness of the East must be rich beyond the wildest debris, the actual lodes of the East must be rich beyond the wildest debris, the actual lodes of the East must be rich beyond the wildest debris, the actual lodes of the East must be rich beyond the wildest debris, the actual lodes of the East must be rich beyond the wildest debris, the actual lodes of the East must be rich beyond the wildest debris, the actual lodes of the Corundom of the Corundom of the American veins bear to their utterly valueless that the richness of the American veins bear to their utterly valueless of the Corundom of the American veins bear to their utterly valueless that the richness of the American veins bear to their utterly valueless of the American veins bear to their utterly valueless of the American veins bear to their utterly valueless of the American veins bear to their utterly valueless of the American veins bear to their utterly valueless of the American veins bear to their utterly valueless of the American veins bear to their utterly valueless of the American veins bear to th

GOLD MINING IN NORTH WALES.

Str.—Having read and heard a good deal of the mines in North Wales, and having seen some of them, I beg to offer a few remarks, which may be of use to some of your readers, as to the present and which may be of use to some of your readers, as to the present and which may be of gold mining in Wales. It is well known by all gold miners future of gold mining in which a say to got down to where the different which may be of use to some or your readers, as to the present and future of gold mining in Wales. It is well known by all gold miners that by driving or sinking, so as to get down to where the different state and leaders concentrate, and form one strong vein, it proves strate and leaders concentrate, and form one strong vein, it proves the brich. As proof of such, take the Californian mines, the Confidence, Eureka (Amador Country), Sierza Buttes, and others in different parts of the world. Few countries have such advantages as ferent parts of the world. Few countries have such advantages as wales, heving railroads, good county roads, and abundance of water to work machinery. The mines generally are on the side of the hills, and near the top. I would recommend driving of deep levels, to and mear the top. I would recommend driving of deep levels, to draw off the water and intersect the different lodes, so as to have good stoping ground. Also to have a really good practical mining captain, to devote his whole time to the mine, and to watch the different formations gone through, and fully competent to set to the miners contract work—if working on quartz so much per ton, if driving, to be careful not to take away more ground than is really required per fathom. I propose to have the mill as near the mine required per fathom. I propose to have the mill as near the mine machinery, to prove the different ores to be treated. After a fair trial to erect the machinery required, and if possible to have waterpower to drive all machinery. I would recommend the Californian levels the factors—Daleellu. May 5. power to drive all machinery. I patent feeders.—Dolgelly, May 5.

MINERS PAY-THE THIRTEEN-MONTHS SYSTEM.

Sm.—I did not intend to trouble you with any remarks of mine upon this vexed question, but, as the difficulties besetting the present modes of payment appear to be no nearer a satisfactory soluupon this vexed question, but, as the difficults bestering the present modes of payment appear to be no nearer a satisfactory solution than at the beginning, disinterested opinions, therefore, need not be taken amiss. If both parties whose interests are affected by recent changes studiously avoid issue on the salient points in dispute, it is difficult to see how a remedy can be provided, or, indeed, a compromise effected. If the working miners have a substantial grievance in respect of the five-weeks month, by all means let it be enquired into and redressed. That they have a grievance cannot, I think, be denied, and one which might be fairly met and satisfactorily removed without having recourse to the substitution of an equally offensive measure. I do not think that anyone believes that the miners' objection is levelled against the five-weeks month in the abstract, but against the compulsion of labouring an entire week without any remuneration. The five-weeks month was instituted to suit sundry conveniences, equally accommodating to the work-people as to their employers, one of which—and the principal—was the pay-day might be always on the same day of the week, and as near the end as possible. If the monthly system is to be kept up in connection with mining—and it should be, as such a system is in perfect agreement with the general working of its complicated parts—it must be admitted that there are but 12 months in a year. The —it must be admitted that there are but 12 months in a year. The creation, therefore, of a thirteenth month is as arbitary and unjust

ity

est.

n of

iate

rder

hat I

al in

rpart rpen-nding t ele-chlo-white ralite

this and ntainhedra found

th the and its nee of

he exity is

creation, therefore, of a thirteenth month is as arbitary and unjust as any attempt to compel men to perform labour during that period without paying them for doing it.

To arbitrarily insist that men's earnings, under whatever circumstances, shall not be commensurate with the length of time over which it extends is an offensive, tyranical act, and one at which one's every sense of justice and love of right takes exception. On the other hand, the men should not persist in demanding—in opposition to the wishes and interests of their employers—that there shall be 13 instead of 12 months in every year, for no other purpose than that of obtaining an additional remuneration for their labour, when it must be admitted that that object could be accomplished in another way, not only to the satisfaction but in the interest of both parties. The disarranging tendency of this clumsy innovation, more than the way, not only to the satisfaction but in the interest of both parties. The disarranging tendency of this clumsy innovation, more than the pecuniary difference in its practical working, will tend to keep alive a strong prejudice against it, and one which reason on its side will be powerless to dispel. It is the more to be regretted that this very inconvenient change had not its origin with the men themselves, but with those who should have known better than to have proposed it. It is surprising that a county meeting in Cornwall in the mining interest should have adopted it. I am apprehensive it will be fruitful of serious injury to mining if a satisfactory compromise is not effected. It would have been much better, and only just, if the originators of this scheme had decided on affording men a fair not effected. It would have been much better, and only just, if the originators of this scheme had decided on affording men a fair chance of earning five weeks' wages for five weeks' work. They might have concluded that the state of the labour market and that of might have concluded that the state of the labour market and that chance of earning five weeks' wages for five weeks' work. They might have concluded that the state of the labour market and that of mining merited a specific weekly rate of earnings by the men, and on that assumption have proceeded in their estimates for impending contracts, letting it be fairly understood that the average rate of earnings should, so far as prices were concerned, be one-fifth more, or 20 per cent., for the five-weeks month more than for the four. If that had been done there would not, in my opinion, have been the least controversy concerning the five-weeks month: and the men would not only have been equally well pleased, but mining generally would have been correspondingly benefited by the change, I am unequivocally assured in my own mind that such would have been the case. A fair price for the work, according to an understood scale of computation, would inevitably tend to promote industry and increase the efficiency of labour. I cannot see how anyone of reflective habits can otherwise conclude than that the course as at present pursued—contracts to the contrary notwithstanding—is pertinacciously tied down to a dead average monthly level. The men betray by their entire deportment, words as well as actions, that though nominally on contract they are in reality monthly men, and their earnings as much determined beforehand as if they were admittedly so. The value of labour is different at different times in the same market, occasioned by a number of facts and considerations which of themselves are legitimately operative independently of any extraneous influences, which when brought to bear with ulterior designs balefully affects the harmony of its working and which, whether rendered or not, mutually affect each other, especially in speculative pursuits, of which mining is notably an inof any extraneous influences, which when brought to bear with ulterior designs balefully affects the harmony of its working and vitiates the results. Both capital and labour have obligations which, whether rendered or not, mutually affect each other, especially in speculative pursuits, of which mining is notably an instance. In this pursuit a proper adjustment of their relative obligations is most essential. The tortuous nature of mining, the obsecuity of its subterranean passages, and, to all but the experienced operator—and comparatively so to him—the obscurity of the objects of its pursuit, make it absolutely necessary in order to secure its full success, or even an average degree thereof, that the full measure of manual labour should be rendered in exchange for the stipulated money equivalent therefor. To devise means to this end, and at the same time to accord ample justice to the workmen, is one of the chief duties of mine agents. The interests of labour and capital are, in their proper relation, unequivocally identical. Fluctuations in their relative value are usually occasioned by alternations of inches nature of things, must be productive of effects differently affecting opposite parties.

It surely cannot be necessary in the interests of either that incessure and an analysis of the parties.

surely cannot be necessary in the interests of either that ince sant antagonism should be kept up between labour and capital.

Matual considerations should be entertained and mutual concessions made, according to freference. made, according to some recognised determinate standard of reference. And if differences arise in respect of it, recourse should be had to arbitration, that grievances might be accorded redress at the bar of justice and right reason. Whenever there is issue between two parties, extreme measures resorted to by one side are almost certain to be followed by similar extremes on the other, and hence injustice begets injustice, and wrong-doing be progressively perpetuated. In this way the injustice attaching to the five-weeks month, instead of being rooted out and destroyed by means which would have given offence to no one, as it might have been, it is simply sought to be removed to the other side, where it is likely to generate as much mischief to mining as it has hitherto done to miner.-Llanrwst, May 6. -

MINERS' PAY-THE THIRTEEN-MONTHS SYSTEM.

MINERS' PAY—THE THIRTEEN-MONTHS SYSTEM.

SIR,—The writer does not feel disposed to deal in personalties, but simply tells "Unity" that he (the writer) has read the Manua Journal carefully, especially on this subject, and still admits his inability to perceive any of these so-called arguments, and if "Unity" has such a store of them is it not his duty, as an advocate of the twelve pays, to bring these "irrefutable" arguments forward, knowing that one argument is worth a thousand baseless assertions?

To "Readers."—"A drowning man catches at a straw." "Readers" have searched the Mining Journal for a letter entirely apart from the one written to them, and have critised it and attempted to hold up the writer to ridicule, whose letter to them "Readers" were perfectly welcome to criticise, and if such an act is not characterised by meanness and injustice the writer still disputes the honour of being No. 1 as Lampooner.

I ask "Unity" and "Readers" how often are colliers paid? How often are tradesmen of every description paid? How often have they heard complaints from Dolcoath, Cook's Kitchen, Carn Brea, Tincroft, &c., about the difficulty in balancing the thirteenth month? Where is the five-weeks month, notwithstanding your strenuous and persistent advocacy of such a system? Observation warrants me to make this assertion, that it is a thing of the past, nowhere does it exist, so you are at perfect liberty to "whire and bark," as "The moon shines bright as ever." We have won the victory, the decisive blow has been struck.

Camborne, May 5.

The MONTHS HAME AND A STATE AN

THE DEATH OF THE GREAT WHEAL VOR UNITED MINES. IN THE PARISH OF BREAGE-AND HOW TO RESTORE THEM TO LIFE AGAIN.

SIR,—The letter on the above subject, signed "A Lover of Justice," is the first which has appeared in your valuable Journal in respect thereto. The Great Wheal Yor United Mines were viewed some years since as the richest mines for tin in the world. There are three pumping-engines and three steam-whims now on Pooldown Mine, one pumping-engine, with suitable pitwork, and one steam-whim, would be sufficient. Experienced miners can form an idea as to the great amount of saving that would be effected if such an alteration as this were made. I hear that the tributers on the leavings, at 15s. in 11., have been making up to last Christmas a profit at the rate of 1000%, per year. The adventurers could have worked the leavings 1000% per year. The adventurers could have worked the leavings more extensively than they have been with the same agents. The leavings on these mines are so extensive that it would take a quarter of a century to exhaust them, and no one can ascertain the value thereof by thousands of pounds.

The inhabitants of this parish are aware that the ground near the flat-rod shaft was looked up in a great measure for years. If this

The inhabitants of this parish are aware that the ground near the flat-rod shaft was locked up, in a great measure, for years. If this had not been the case the adventurers would have had the two rich deposits of tin to which reference is made to work on without any more water charges, and up to this time 40,000%. Worth of tin more might have been raised, and the mine got as rich as ever it was. The new discovery of tin at Edwards's (not far from the great cross-course) is certainly a very valuable one. Would it not have been for the interest of the adventurers to have offered the materials and mine for sale as a going concern? If a change had been made in the management they might not have had any reason for doing that.

Breage, May 4.

An INHABITANT. AN INHABITANT. Breage, May 4.

CORNISH MINING.

-The reaction in the tin trade has caused quite a revival in SR,—The reaction in the tin trade has caused quite a revival in this industry, and already a great rise has taken place in the value of different mines. Unfortunately, there has been a dearth of foreign capital for the last year or two in our Cornish mines, and speculation ran so high amongst the (Cornish) friends to mining that many concerns were started having every promise of becoming profitable provided the necessary funds could be found for their thorough development, which were obliged to yield to the late calamitous depression.

am glad to know that there is a better feeling existing with "out-of-the-county" capitalists towards this enterprise, and I have no doubt that the result of better prices for mineral which we are now getting will be the resuscitation of several: approps to which there are some important improvements reported in several of the

there are some important improvements reported in several of the leading mines of the county; perhaps the most important is that of West Seton, which caused the price of shares to advance 200 per cent. in 24 hours. This mine, some months since, was oscillating between stopping and working; the latter determination will, probably, be the means of saving that part of the Camborne district, and reward the deserving shareholders for their pluck. This is another instance where unwearied exertion, together with the necessary capital to stem the tide of depression, has been sweetened by a just reward. At West Gorland, in Gwennap, sinking has commenced in the bottom of Messer's shaft, where the old workers left off after having one of the richest courses of tin in the county. This is one of the best pieces of unexplored mining ground in this district, and it is not at all unlikely that a similar reward awaits the shareholders in this as in West Seton Mine. That the time has arrived for the capitalist to make a judicious selection of mining property to enrich himself is evidenced by the fact of the enhanced value of mineral, and the prospect of still greater prices being paid for both tin and copper, consequent on which higher prices must follow for all descriptions of mining stock. The writer within the last fortnight scriptions of mining stock. The writer within the last fortnight has visited some mines of established value, which must have an immediate turn upwards, the prospects of the mines fully warranting it.

CHARLES BAWDEN.

MINING IN TAVISTOCK.

St. Day, Scorrier, Cornwall, May 7.

SIR,—In November of last year I wrote a letter calling attention to the prospects of mining in this district. In the course of my remarks I intimated that the improvements which had recently taken place in some of the mines would probably in 1874 place them in a profitable and dividend condition. Subsequent facts have confirmed my assertion. The mines I cited were Clitters, Bedford United, Wheal Russell, and Furze Hill. I will now briefly advert is producing and divident condition. Subsequent facts in New Conference in the order they stand, and I presume my statements will show that, notwithstanding the damaging rumours of paniemongers, and despite an almost unprecedented depression in mining industry, and depreciation of mineral stocks, there still exists a vitality and productiveness in our mineral deposits which should encourage us to foster all efforts which are directed towards legitimate adventure. At the last meeting of Clitters, a few weeks ago, the accounts showed a credit balance of 700l. after discharging all outstanding liabilities. Since the meeting it has been commonly reported that discoveries varying in value from 35l. to 100l. per fathom have been made, and although no official declaration to this effect has appeared. I have reason to believe the report is correct. Taking into consideration the sound financial condition of this company, the rich quality of the ore, and the productive character of the lode, I shink I am justified in asserting that a dividend will be declared at the next account. The last call at Bedford United seems to have produced a false impression upon the minds of speculators, and to have diverted their attention from the actual state of the property. I assume the call was made (although I have no direct authority for the assumption) to provide against the contingency of a deficit occurring through the non-maturity of ore bills. I assume this to be the case, because in the development of the north part of the mine no lode of equal value has been discovered to that which has been recently wrought upon in the midway level at the 115. The returns from this lode have for some time past met the monthly cost, and at the last sale of ore a profit of 150l. was realised. I cannot in the short space of this letter fully revert to the other parts of the mine, which are indicative of future prosperity, but must content myself by simply alluding to the promising but undeveloped western ground, and the unequivocal nature of the

is a pleasing task, after the difficulties of an undertaking are surmounted, to be able to reassure the patient but grumbling proprietary that success is rewarding their efforts. I believe the directors and agent have had to cope with obstacles of no ordinary character; they have had to pursue their explorations amidst unknown and treacherous excavations, which has necessitated extra precaution and entailed extra expenses; but the consciousness of possessing a good properly has stimulated them to persistent action, and now, at the end of the struggle, they are able to present a report which is satisfactory in the highest sense of that term. I shall not attempt to supplement the agent's report of last week by any remarks of my own, more than to say I am confident it is truthful and trustworthy. I am fully persuaded that it was not written without deliberation and a due regard to the actual value of the lode. Capt. Doidge never commits a statement to paper which is incompatible with the most rigorous examination. I have just been told that 5 tons 7 cwts. of tin has sold at 56°, per ton, realising 299°. 12s.—one month's produce. This will leave a profit of at least 100°. Improvements have taken pace in Prince of Wales and West Maria and Fortescue within the last few days; but. as I have no definite information of the real character of the improvements, I shall forbear calling the attention of your readers to them.

MINER.

PEMARES* ON THE # ORDICANAL CORDICATION OF TANALES.**

REMARKS ON THE "ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE" IN THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "MINING JOURNAL."

REMARKS ON THE "ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE" IN
THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "MINING JOURNAL."

Sir,—"Gold Fields of Nova Scotia:" Your correspondent, "Acadiensis," need not have brushed up his musty old Latin to have told us that he was no cobbler. We never said he was; nor anything about his mending old shoes. As to his German proverb, we recommend another for his consideration equally as trite, "Der Zorn richtet nur Boses au." We cannot help having excited "Acadiensis's" anger, neither is it due to us that he has a bad case; so bad indeed as to induce him to refrain from controversy and to indulge in epithets. Anyone need go no further than the statistics brought forward by "Acadiensis" to see the result from Nova Scotian Gold Mining; and these figures having been brought forward to show the prospects on extended workings to judge such prospects. Your correspondent nowhere states what the cost has been; but what, in his opinion, the cost of poduction should be. In this he estimates labour and current expenses, leaving the cost of plant out of the question. Probably, if English companies would supply the stamping and all other machinery, and fix it, and then give up the mines, probably some spots might be selected that would come up for a short time with "Aaadiensis's" estimate, provided that he did not work so very extensively as to require imported labour. We would be sorry to discourage any legitimate mining enterprise, not withstanding "Acadiensis's" unparalleled offensiveness. That, however, while armasing him, not having hurt us, has not influenced our remarks, yet may have induced us to look more closely into his figures, which certainly do not show Nova Scotian gold mining in a very attractive light. We should like to have more "argument" from him.

"On Tin Stamps: "We think it very fortunate for Mr. Ennor that he has had no opportunity of putting up his extraordinary stamps in such a mine as he has noticed, as to it would certainly be attributed all the blame of getting into the Stannary Court. But why does not

COURT GRANGE MINE.

SIR,—I was very much pleased to see in the Supplement to the Journal of April 4 from our worthy Chairman, that the prospects of this mine are very cheering, and that the work at surface has been satisfactorily done. But I think for the benefit of all concerned that our committee should call in a practical and independent engineer to report on the work done, and also on the price of materials. There is no doubt of our having a good property if well managed: but mining is like many other pursuits, it requires practice to use economy and judgment to lay open a mine, and not one of theory. Having been staying at Aberystwith for some few days gives me an opportunity to ascertain some facts, and I hope that the committee will take a hint.

Tourist.

RE THE SHELTON CLAY AND TIN MINING COMPANY.

RE THE SHELTON CLAY AND TIN MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—A letter-appeared in the Mining Journal of April 25, signed F. Warwick, and dated from the chief office, 25, Bucklersbury, London, &c. This letter appears to be a reply to one of a previous date from Mr. William Garty, Dublin, which had reference to the management of this company. As a shareholder of the Shelhon Clay Company, I am sorry that I cannot endorse Mr. Warwick's statements; on the contrary, if called on, I would be obliged to aver—1. That I never heard, nor did I receive, any intimation of the holding of the three general meetings which he alleges to have been held; and—2. That since January, 1873, I have received no balance-sheet, or other document, showing how the accounts of the company stood. Mr. Garty, therefore, is not the only shareholder who has been kept in ignorance of what has been done with this property, or in connection with it, for the past 15 months. What, then, becomes of Mr. Warwick's statement where he writes, "The real facts are that every shareholder has from the time since I was appointed in January, 1873, been informed of the proceedings?" With Mr. Garty I make the second shareholder who has not been informed. How many more are there?

appointed in January, 1979, been informed. How many more are there?

Mr. Warwick seems to imagine that the established reputation of the office from which he dates his letter ought to compensate the shareholders for all shortcomings. I am not prepared to take the "established reputation of this office" as a guarantee that my interest in the Shelton Company will be protected; I require more tangible proof than the mere standing of an establishment or individual to satisfy me of the fact. I have yet received no proof that my interests will be protected, and, judging from what has transpired, I have not much hope that they will.

With Mr. Warwick's letter I am for the present done; but I beg the consideration of my co-shareholders to the following:—It is upwards of 15 month since the Shelton Company passed into the hands of the liquidator; since then there has been ample time to either dispose of the property, reconstruct the company, or of maturing plans for the future working of it, and if the liquidator has not been able to accomplish some one or other of these plans named I am bound to say that the shareholders ought without further delay take the steps necessary to place the property in the hands of some party or parties more competent to carry out their wishes. I would add that every day's delay tends to additional expense and charges, and that if action is to be taken at all in the matter no time ought to be lost in doing so.

A DURLIN SHAREHOLDER.

[For remainder of Original Correspondence, see to-day's Journal.]

FURZE HILL.—After an opening career which has been marked by difficulties of no ordinary character, it is very gratifying to find that Furze Hill Mine, Horrabridge, is now presenting indications which go far to bear out the predictions which we formed of it when the attenpt was first made to resuscitate it. It is only a vigorous and energetic company that could have kept the concern afloat for so long a time in face of the troubles that have had to be contended with; but, satisfied of the bona fide character of their adventure, they have stuck to it with a persistency which is beyond all praise, and there is now some hope that the shareholders will ere long be rewarded for their patience and outlay. Capt. Doidge, in a report which he has just issued, says—"We shall send another parcel of tin a report which he has just issued, says—"We shall send another parcel of tin or market on Monday next, computed at 5 tons, which will leave a profit on the four weeks' working of about 100%. There is no doubt when the bottom of the according it is reached below the 54, which is under this cleun, that a good course of tin will be met with."

CORNISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—In the early part of the past

weeks working of about 109. There is no doubt when the bottom of the ancient working is reached below the 54, which is under this clean, that a good course of tin will be met with."

CORNISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—In the early part of the past week the the Share Market was inactive and depressed, and prices slightly receded. This was, no doubt, partly attributable to the uncertainty felt in reference to the tin market; some predicted we should have a drop, whilst others were of a contrary opinion—at any rate, there was, as usual, but little disposition to speculate at the easier prices. On Tuesday, however, in looked much better in the London market, and it was stated that the demand from America was much more brisk; this immediately had a reviving effect on the share market, and prices rapidly advanced—Tinerofts from 26, sellers, after the meeting, to 30, 32½; Carn Breas from 42 to 53, 55; Doleoaths from about 41 to 44½; and other this stock in like proportion. A good demand sprung up, and the market still continues in a lively state. We have also been cheered to hear that an important discovery for copper has been made at West Seton. It is stated that this is one of the finest bunches of ore found for a long time past, and on the strength of it shares jumped from about 12, 14 to 30. We trust this is sufficient to place the district beyond danger now. It may almost be looked upon as a godsend, coming, as it does, at this opportune moment, when matters did certainly wear rather a gloomy aspect. It will, no doubt, be gladdening to the adventurers, and will, we hope, prove sufficiently important ultimately to place the mine in its old position on the dividend-paying list.

The following are the mines chiefly dealt in:—Carn Brea shares, after the meeting on Monday, declined to 42 sellers, but on the improved state of the tin market shares advanced to and close about 55, 55; the report was considered a very good one, and they sold during the quarter 152 tons of tin. Cargolls steady, at 1½ to 2. Cook's Kitchen, 9½ to 10

LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—Traffic receipts for the cest ending May 3, 10,85%. 11s. 64.

Aleetings of Bublic Companies.

NERBUDDA COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

The fourteenth ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held on Tuesday, at the London Tayern,

Mr. Samuel J. Wilde in the chair.

Mr. F. R. Bluett (the secretary) read the notice calling the meet-

ing. The report of the directors was taken as read.

The CHAIBMAN said he should not detain the meeting very long on the present occasion, because he had not a great deal to say. What he had to remark he thought the shareholders would con-The CHAIRMAN said he should not detain the meeting very long on the present occasion, because he had not a great deal to say. What he had to remark he thought the shareholders would consider of a rather more satisfactory character than he had to state for some years past. The most important matter to be brought the fore the meeting was Mr. Maynard's report, which had been circulated among the proprietors last year, because it showed that the company possessed very much more coal than their manager had estimated in his last report, 12 months previously. And, in fact, the directors had considered the difference between the two calculations so great that they had been of opinion there was some mistake, and accordingly had written out to Mr. Maynard asking for an explanation. That gentleman's reply had been most satisfactory; he had stated that he had been on the company's property now a long time, and had been able to form a more correct opinion as to the amount of coal deposits, and that his first report had been to a great extent guesswork, whereas the estimates set forth in his subsequent replace alculations much that a measurement. Therefore, although of course all inclined, and for the reasons stated by Mr. Maynard himself, to consider the west-inclined, and for the reasons stated by Mr. Maynard himself, to consider the west-inclined, and they had got down about 30 ft. They had about 70 ft. of running and to go through, and then they would have to shin through the had root of the was plain sailing. The difficult part of the sinking was the first 70 ft. By the lasts accounts they had penetrated to the depth of 32 ft., and the hidd root which was plain sailing. The difficult part of the sinking was the first 70 ft. By the abeat of the bent was the state of the sinking was the first 70 ft. By the hades consume they had penetrated to the depth of 32 ft., and the ladid root which had been working hitherto the apid to repose the limit of the past.

A Bharriolder: A that depth?—The Charriam and the hades of the pene

ossible to make a miner in a day. A SHAREHOLDER: Would it not be worth while to send to other collieries to get

he amount of labour and the amount of skill shown by the people. It was impossible to make a miner in a day.

A SHARHOLDER: Would it not be worth while to send to other collieries to get practical men?

The CHARHAN skid the board had sent out instructions to take that suggestion into consideration, but, at the same time, they had told Mr. Maynard not to go to any great expense until the contract had been signed. (Hear, hear.) Now, with regard to the difference in their deliveries during the first three months of the years 1873 and 1874. In the month of January, 1873, they had delivered no coal, in consequence of the old contract running out; in February it amounted to 495 tons, and in March to 491 tons. In January are this year they had delivered 670 tons, in February 1381 tons, and in March 1120 tons, about double the quantity delivered off in March to 491 tons. In January 1874, they had elivered 670 tons, in February 1381 tons, and in March 1120 tons, about double the quantity delivered off in the March deliveries, as compared with those of February, was to be accounted for the deliveries, as compared with those of February, was to be accounted for the deliveries, as compared with those of February, was to be accounted for the deliveries, as compared with those of February, was to be accounted for the deliveries, as compared with the deliveries had any that it was settled, but one of the Government officials, in whose hands the matter was, was out of town, and would not be back for another week. The only point in dispute was, as he had stated last year, as to the terms unon which the Government were to have the option of buying up the company. The Government had agreed to relieve them from the liability of making iron on certain conditions, one of which was that they should have the power of buying up the company and the word of the power of buying up the company and the particular of the delivery.

A SHARROLDER should have the power of buying up the company and the deposits they have the form the liability o

ment expenses were the same whether a larger or smaller quantity of coal was raised. But in addition to the advantage thus secured by increased production was that he had already mentioned—the higher price per ton the company were to obtain (according to the contract they had entered into with the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company) as a larger amount of coal was raised. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the amount of gross profit already alluded to—2722/.—the directors proposed to take a vote as to its application. The sum of 2170/, they intended to apply in the reduction of the 82,170/., at which the mine properties now stood, and then to carry forward the balance to a profit and loss account for the present year. The mine properties would then stand at 80,000/. The capital of the company amounted to 100,000/. of which 20,000/, was represented by assets of an ascertained value, such as plant, stores, &c.

The CHAIBMAN then concluded by moving "That the report and statement of accounts presented to this meeting be received and adopted."

Mr. S. LLOYD FOSTER, in seconding the resolution, expressed the belief (and he spoke as a mining man—one who had had experience in mining all his life) that the company was now in a far more satisfactory state than it had been during the whole period of its existence. A great deal of trouble and time had been expended on the property, and, as they were all aware, many difficulties had arisen in working it. He thought great ore-cilt was due to Mr. Maynard, the company's mananger in India, who had developed the property, driven out galleries, &c., in a much more miner-like manner than any previous manager, and the result was that the directors were able to show a profit upon the operations of the year. (Hear, hear.) The arrangements made with the Great Indian Peninsular Railway got into the way of using this company's coal they would not only succeed in carrying out the arrangement they had effected, subject to the sanction of the Government in India, but they would be enabled t

Mr. Brown thought the proprietors owed their best thanks to the board of directors for their great and valuable services during the past year, because they had for the first time shown a profit on the operations of the company, and because they were enabled to hold out the prospect of still more satisfactory results for the future. (Hear, hear.) Knowing that they could raise coal at something like 9s. a ton, and expecting that they would receive about 25s. per ton for their produce, he did not see why the company would not eventually pay a dividend not only satisfactory to those who had recently bought in, but also to those who like himself, had held an unproductive property for 14 years. He regretted that shareholders who in past years had been ready to blame the board for want of success had not been informed of the facts mentioned that day as to the disturbance of the coal deposits, because such circumstances ought to be taken into consideration when reviewing the operations of the company, and the result of those operations, and he firmly believed that had they been known they would have exonerated the directors from a great deal of blame that had been (in his opinion unjustly attached to the administration of the company's affairs. (Hear, hear.) The Chainwan observed that he had seen the other day an extract from the report of a Government official, in which the present management of their property in India had been most highly spoken of. He had also read a letter from the engineer of the Great India Peninsular Railway, who stated that both the quality and quantity of the coul delivered by the company had improved very greatly of late. (Hear, hear.) The engineers had altered their engines to suit the company's coal, though if the effect of 12 months' exposure to which English coal was subjected was taken into consideration, there existed, he considered, very little difference between English coal and that raised by this company.

The Challwardite as taken into consideration, there existed, he considered, v

The resolution for the adoption of the report and accounts was put and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN next moved that the sum of 2722!. 9s., the difference between receipts and expenditure for the past year, as shown in the balance-sheet, should be disposed of as follows:—3170!. 6s. 5d. to be written off mining properties, and the surplus to be carried to a profit and loss account.

Mr. WILLIAMS seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.
The retiring directors and auditors having been re-appointed,
Mr. Brown moved that the best thanks of the shareholders be given to Mr. Maynard for his able management of the company's affairs in India.—This, on being seconded, was put and carried.

Mr. J. R. Manning (late chief resident engineer to the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company), and recently elected a director of this company, at the request of the Chairman, then very briefly addressed the meeting. He was glate to observe that a vote of thanks had been proposed to Mr. Maynard, because he was sure he well deserved it. When he visited the mine, some little time since, he had noticed that their manager was working the property not only with a view to present profit, but also as to the future. (Hear, hear.) He trusted that a very few months would see their affairs in a very improved position. The output of coal would, he thought, be very soon increased, and the quality was, he know, very much improved. (Hear, hear.)

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors closed the proceedings.

SOUTH AURORA CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

The adjourned third ordinary general meeting was held on Wednesday, at the Cannon-street Hotel,

Mr. W. H. Spratt in the chair.

Mr. W. H. Speatt in the chair.

Mr. C. Caddgan (the secretary) read the notice calling the meeting. The directors in their report stated that they submitted the statement of accounts and balance-sheet, ending Dec. 31, 1873, as also the revenue account extracts from May 22 last (the date of the transfer of the property of the South Aurora Silver Mining Company, by the liquidators, to this company), up to and including lept. 16, the date when the contract with the Eberhardt and Aurora Company was completed, and the mill shut down. At this time another contract was expected for crushing a further quantity of the Eberhardt ore, and overtures were made by the Ward Beecher Consolidated Company for a similar purpose. The revenue account showed a profit, at the time, of 7450t. 15s. 11d., and it was proposed to pay a dividend of 2s, per share, absorbing 6000t, thus leaving 1450t. 15s. 14.1, to credit of revenue, and at the general meeting, on Nov. 5, this course was adopted by the shareholders. The directors' report then went into other matters, which will be found fully dealt with in the speech of the Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN said he must premise what he had to say by remarking that, although he occupied the chair, to-day, yet he was

marking that, although he occupied the chair to-day, yet he was not the Chairman of the company. Colonel Stanford, up to the time of his resignation, was the Chairman, and there was now no Chairman, but each director took his turn to fill the office of Chairman month by month, and as it was his turn this month it became his duty to preside on the present occasion. The remarks which he should have to make were very few. This was an adjournment of the general meeting, which they were bound to hold at a certain season of the year, and when the meeting was held some time since the directors were not in a position to put the accounts before the shareholders. The directors, therefore, compiled with the Articles, and asset for which was then the meeting was held some time since the meeting was held some the same though the same the same though the same the same that the same the same that when the directors came before the shareholders to tell them the result of the working of the ore for the Eberhardt Company, they had made a profit of, he believed, 7450;; the dividend of 22, per share amounted to 60004, hus showing that the company was in a position to pay that dividend, and carry forward the surplus to the general acount of the company.

On the general acount of the company.

The same shows the same the same that we had the surplus to the general beautiful of the same that we had the surplus to the general beautiful of the same that we had the surplus to the general beautiful of the same that we had the surplus to the same that the sa marking that, although he occupied the chair to-day, yet he was not the Chairman of the company. Colonel Stanford, up to the time of his resignation, was the Chairman, and there was now no Chairman, other properties. A great deal of time and attention had been given to ythe directors to examining certain proposed properties; those proposals had, in the first instance, looked uncommonly well, when they came to be examined into they were very different things, and it was found that, although there might be the value in the properties, yet to ascertain this they would have to be developed considerably beyond what they had been by the parties interested, and, therefore, the company was asked to buy something concerning which they were at present in the dark. Lately two of the directors, Mr. Applegarth and himself, devoted some four days to the inspection of a property which certainly seemed to have theelements of success. No doubt the mine which they saw on that occasion was a nice little mine, but one which wanted further outlay, and the directors doubted whether they could come before the shareholders and justify such an outlay. The directors had devoted great time and attention to this subject, as well as to the general interest of the company. They had met three or four times a week, and often sat three hours at a time, and in the words of the report:—

"Your directors cannot but regret that, notwithstanding their constant and unwearied attention to your affairs, they have not succeeded in obtaining more than one property for the utilisation of your capital; at the same time, they prefer in curring unmerited sensure on that account, rather than embarking in mines which did not hold out a prospect of fair and remunerative returns."

No doubt, shareholders had looked over that clause well, and it would be for them to-day to say whether they thought the directors should have taken the trouble they had over this affair, and whether, if they took that trouble, the shareholders had looked over the shareholders, or introduced to the company; and he would never bring before the shareholders, or introduced to the company; and he would never bring before the shareholders, or introduced to the company; and he would n

would not give the directors some discretionary power he thought the shareholders had better manage the affair themselves. (Hear, hear.) It was no good having had better manage the affair themselves. (Hear, hear.) It was no good having had better manage the affair themselves. (Hear, hear.) It was no good having live to see that the board, and he would be glad if the directors' names were had left his seat at the board, and he would be glad if the directors' names were had left his seat at the board, and he would be glad if the directors' names were had left his seat at the board, and he would be received with interest. He was Mr. TAYLOR thought the money lent would be received with interest. He was Mr. TAYLOR thought the money lent would be received with interest. He was he would be in a hurry to work the mine in the way suggested by the Chairman. If should be in a hurry to work the mine in the way suggested by the Chairman. If was not every pleasing point—that was the excess of guaranteed percentage on was one very pleasing point—that was the excess of guaranteed percentage on was one very pleasing point—that was the excess of guaranteed percentage on was one very pleasing point—that was the excess of guaranteed percentage on was one very pleasing point—that was the excess of guaranteed percentage on was one very pleasing point—that was the excess of guaranteed percentage on was one very pleasing point—that was the excess of guaranteed percentage on was one very pleasing point—that was the excess of guaranteed percentage on was one very pleasing point—that was the excess of guaranteed percentage on was a good next the monage of the company.

Mr. Gork wood said that the model of the large nugget was also in the Geological Mr. Gork wood said that the model of the large nugget was also in the Geological Mr. Mr. Gork was a good one. He had also heard good reports of the yellow the company presed his satisfact had heard from excellent sources that the Canadian property Dr. Ryan said he had heard from excellent sour

our ried. Mr. R. Towne was then elected a director, and Mr. F. I. Gold, of Brighton, was elected a director, in the room of Col. Stanford, resigned.
On the motion of Mr. LANDAU, seconded by Mr. GRAY, a vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman and directors, and the meeting broke up.

RUBY CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

RUBY CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

The adjourned general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Gresham House, on Tuesday,
Sir George Bowyer, M.P., in the chair.

Mr. J. N. Airman (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the report of the directors was submitted.

The directors reget that they are unable to submit a more favourable statement. They have had great difficulties to contend with, arising principally from a deficiency of about 10,000/, in the working capital, through non-payment of calls, and the lawsuits to which, unfortunately, a valuable American mining property is always exposed. Two large furnaces have been erected—the first completed in November, 1872, the second in June, 1873. Owing to the want of working capital for properly developing the company's property, the furnaces have been fed principally with customs ores, and the profit upon smelting has been comparatively small. Upon the advice of their agent, Mr. H. Heynemann, the board directed a suit to be commenced against the holders of a neighbouring mine, known as the "Jinksville," which the directors were advised formed part of the Dunderbeeg location. This suit was subsequently compromised by the company's agent, acting without instructions, by a payment of 12,000%, in exchange for the mine. To raise this money the agent thought proper to sell a portion of the company's property. The directors have every hope that, should this matter be satisfactorily concluded, the prospects of the company will be materially improved, as they are informed that a large body of ore is in sight in the Jinkswille Mine sufficient to feed both the furnaces were fed with the company's own ores justify expectations of large returns. With reference to the other mines of the company, the directors have every reason to believe that, with sufficient capital for proper developments, they will ultimately prove a very valuable property. The furnaces are indicated the action to the ther mines of the company, the directors have every

The CHARMAN regretted that at the last meeting, owing to his following the forms of the House of Commons, some misunderstanding appeared to have taken place among the shareholders, which he hoped now to be able to set right. He was desirous that the meeting should appoint three or more shareholders to investigate the affairs of the company, and he was still of opinion that that would be the best course to adopt; he hoped, therefore, that it would be done at the present meeting, and the shareholders would then see that the directors had done the best they could for the interest of the company. The last meeting had been adjourned until the decision of the case of Altmann against Heynemann had been ascertained; and he might here mention that the directors and the comson of the case of Attman against Teylneman had been secretained; and he might here mention that the directors and the company were no parties to the suit, and that the action was brought without their knowledge, but the success of Altmann would be of importance to the company, as it would compel Heynemann to submit to what the directors considered justice. The case, however, had not yet been heard, for at the recent Kingston Assizes there was more business then could be get through by the Victor Indees and more business than could be got through by the two Judges, and Mr. Hawkins was sent down to assist in hearing cases, the result being that in all cases in which Mr. Hawkins was engaged as counsel (and Altmann v. Heynemann was one of them) had to be adjourned until the Summer Assizes. In the meantime, the directors con-sidered it necessary for the shareholders to consider the position in which they stand, and he might tell them that the Richmond Company was at one time in precisely the same position as their own company was at present, and that the Richmond Company was now prosperous. He believed that they would ultimately be the same. Their mine He believed that they would ultimately be the same. Their mine was in the hands of Mr. Heynemann, the brother of the Mr. Heynemann who was in England. The company were obliged to litigate a light by Linds. nemann who was in England. The company were obliged to litigate a claim to Jinksville, and as the money required was not forthcoming certain powers were given to Hevnemann, but these did not include any right to sell the mine. Heynemann had sold the mine to the company, guaranteeing the title not only as to the mines in actual possession, but also as to the Jinksville and other adjacent mines. He was bound to make a good title to the Jinksville. With regard to the alleged sale made by Mr. Heynemann in Nevada it should be remembered that although previously there had been scrupulous exactness in sending over vouchers for everything down to even \$5, Heynemann had never sent over any voucher with regard to the sale of the mine, and had never stated who he alleged he had sold the mine to; and he (the Chairman) much questioned whether the shareholders would let themselves be deprived of their property in such a manner. He thought that the shareholders might regard to the sale of the mine, and had never stated who he alleged he had sold the mine to; and he (the Chairman) much questioned whether the shareholders would let themselves be deprived of their property in such a manner. He thought that the shareholders might determine to do something at once, and the best thing they could do would be to subscribe to send out someone; it would only require a very small amount per share to deal with the matter in an energetic manner. This would be much facilitated, as the company had had the advantage of the advice of Mr. Corrigan, the American president of the Richmond Company, and he had given them a report upon their property, in which he said that they had a valuable property in the Dunderberg and adjoining mines. At present the mine is held by one who has no right to it, and it was for the shareholders to show that they would not allow this robbery to go on any longer, otherwise Heynemann might hold them at defiance. The first thing to be done, however, was to appoint three or more gentlemen to investigate the affairs of the company.

Mr. Rafale enquired who was the actual vendor, and whether Mr. Heynemann applied for the 10,000 shares, as stated in the prospectus?

The Chalman and the advanced who was the actual vendor, and whether Mr. Heynemann applied for the 10,000 shares, as stated in the prospectus?

The Chalman and the advanced who was the actual vendor, and whether Mr. Heynemann subscribing for ordinary shares, was paid all in shares. This course was approved by the shareholders, because as well as there not being sufficient cash it was thought to be better not to give any cash for a mine at such a distance.

Mr. RAFAEL asked how many shares had been actually subscribed for, and whether the ordinary shares, was paid all in shares. This course was approved by the shareholders been subscribed only the public.

The Chalman as all that the directors were of opinion that they were justified in going on because it was estimated that along the commencing business?—The

of the moneys of the company. There were in fact several decisions of the Courts acknowledging the validity of vendors' shares being held as qualification for directors, provided the contract of sale of property was, as in their case, properly registered. Mr. E. Lex remarked that if his proposition had been accepted at the last meeting all this useless discussion would have been avoided, as they would have had the report of the investigation of the company's affairs before them: and he would now make the same proposition, that three or more shareholders be appointed a committee to investigate the company's affairs, and submit a report of their investigation to the general body of shareholders. If this were agreed to he would propose that Mr. Coates (of Mesers. Coates and Hankey) be one of the committee, and that Mr. J. Russell Crowe, manager of the City and County Bank, be another. Since the last meeting he had himself been investigating their affairs to some extent, and he believed they had a property which would prove valuable, with proper management.

y ligation to the general body or shareholders. It this were agreed to he would propose that Mr. Contes (of Messrs. Coates and Hankey) be one of the committee, and that Mr. J. Russell Crows manager of the City and County Rank, be another, and that Mr. J. Russell Crows manager of the City and County Rank, be another, and the believed they had a property which would prove valuable, with proper management.

Mr. Maconya seconded the proposition, which was carried, as was also the appointment of Messrs. Coates and Crewe; and upon the proposition of Mr. Breaman, the content of the committee.

The Citalina Mr. Maconya seconded Mr. Corrigan, who had been invited to attend, to give them any statement he could favour them with.

Mr. Conticax said that he had really very little to say beyond what was considered that the had really the proposition of the content of the conten

THE VANCOUVER COAL MINING AND LAND COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the City Terminus Hotel, on Thursday,
The Hon. C. W. W. FITZWILLIAM, M.P., in the chair.

Treminus Hotel, on Thursday,

The Hon. C. W. W. FITZWILLIAM, M.P., in the chair.

Mr. S. M. Robins (secretary) read the notice convening the meeting. The report of the directors stated that for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1873, the profits amounted to 3481. 6s. 3d. This sum, added to the balance brought forward from the last half-year, leaves for disposal 66894, 4s. 6d. The shipments of coal amounted to 22,280 tons. In the output there was an improvement, 24,622 tons having been raised, as against 17,511 tons in the preceding six months. By this increased output a reduction was effected in some items of mining costs; but owing to high freights, and to the extra expense of opening new levels and stalls, rendered necessary by the flooding of the No. 4 level, the profits of the half-year were considerably reduced.

At the Douglas Mine the No. 4 level has not yet been entirely freed from mud and debris, the unusually heavy winter rains and snow having rendered it prudent to suspend operations until the dry season. A clearance had been effected within a short distance of the swamp where the break took place, and it is believed the work will now quickly be completed, and mining resumed in the abandoned stalls. In the meantime a lower level (No. 5) is being driven parallel to the No. 4 level, which will open up a new piece of the coal field. At the great pitch a new deep level has been commenced, to connect with and drain the No. 5 level. Other works at this place are proceeding as usual.—Lower Seam Exploration: Work in the lower seam was continued during the greater part of the half year. In some places the coal was of great thickness—over 20 feet—but broken and irregular, and other sentirely wanting.

At the Fitzwilliam Mine, up to March 1, the managers were unable to report any favourable indications at the bottom of the slope. The want, or fault, consists of a sandstone with a thin layer of shale, and the exploratory heading is being driven but slowly, owing to the hardness of the rock. A bore from the surface

be carried forward.

The CHAIRMAN said the report was sufficiently clear and detailed to save him troubling the meeting with many observations. The profits had amounted to but 3481*l*., which did not quite pay the amount of dividend hitherto declared—at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and had they not been prudent enough in former years to have accumulated a large balance, the usual amount of dividend could not have been declared upon the present occasion, except out of the reserve fund. The shipments of coal had been 22,218 tons, and the output showed an improvement upon the previous six months—there had been 24,622 tons raised as against 17,511. This increased output had effected some reduction in the mine costs, but the addi-

put had effected some reduction in the mine costs, but the additional expenses rendered necessary by the flooding of the Douglas Mine had very considerably reduced the profits. There had, however, been a good demand for coal; the freights had been reduced from \$5.50 to \$4.75, and even as low as \$4.50, and the price of coal in San Francisco had been fairly good. Mining on the mainland had been continued at a deeper level, so as to reach the same field of coal as that in the upper workings, and at the same time be continually winning coal. The "fault' in the Fitzwilliam Eine had not altogether been overcome; the nature of the ground was difficult and the rock hard, so they had not made the progress in opening out the rock hard, so they had not made the progress in opening out the mine that could have been wished. A bore was being sunk from the rock hard, so they had not make the progress in opening out the mine that could have been wished. A bore was being sunk from the south end of the island, which they hoped would prove that there was a large field of coal in that mine. It was thought advis-able last autumn to send out some one to aid Mr. Bryden; Mr. Prior, of Leeds, left last October, and intelligence had been received that his services were very much appreciated, and had already become of great aid to their manager. He then moved that the report and accounts be received and adopted.—Mr. Galsworthy seconded

accounts be received and adopted.—Mr. GALSWORTHY seconded the proposition.

Mr. Hill. asked if he was to understand that the inundated levels were to be abandoned, and whether the coal now opening out was equal in quality to that in the upper or suspended levels? He should also like to know whether any limit could be put to this difficulty?—Mr. J. WILD (a director) explained that the board had received copious intelligence relative to the inundation—intelligence reflecting great credit upon the manager, although obliged to confess the error caused by insufficient supervision. The loss of coal, however, was only temporary it coessioned great delay and additional expense. The quality of the coal was quite the same, but the field generally was more than usually tortuous, or faulty. These faults was not only in themselves detrimental, but they had baneful influences beyond the area they occupied—that is, all the coal in the immediate neighbourhood was not generally so good; but in the Fitzwilliam Mine it is expected that the coal will thicken beyond the "want," which will make up for the lessened quantity in the "nips" or "wants." The only way to reduce the cost of returning coal was to increase the output. The monthly cost was about 3000/.; and the coal reserves had been reduced from 24,000/, to 12,000/, the difference having been expended in forwarding the development of the property.

A SHAREHOLDER asked if the "faults" referred to occurred in the mainland roperty or on the Newcastle Island?—Mr. WILD said he had alluded to the ouglas Mine.

Douglas Mine.

Mr. TENDRON said that when they had a new property, like the island, it was not right that all the expenditure should be charged against the revenue of a particular half-year. There was no doubt much of the 7000f. difference was due to additional cost in connection with being shut out of the principal level; but, notwithstanding this, a sufficient profit had been realised to pay a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

cost in connection with being shut out of the principal level; but, notwithstanding this, a sufficient profit had been realised to pay a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. Per annum.

Mr. Fay (a director), said the inundation had cost the company 10,000/.

Mr. Gaisworthy took it that Mr. Tendron did not advocate the adoption of a different financial policy, because if any other courses were adopted this company would be landed in great difficulty in a few years time.

Mr. TENDRON said that to have reserves of coal without giving them any value in the balance-sheet was extremely prudent, but there was a limit to the right use of reserves which were not shown. This proposal was, that having spent a great deal of time and money in proving a coal field, worth a profit of 5s. to 6s. per ton, it was a very small thing to put in the balance-sheet (say) 6d. or 9d. per ton, and as the coal was used the amount to be written off, and by diminishing the nominal liability on the shares they would become much more marketable and realise a much better price, and this could be done by putting some value on the reserves of coal actually won.

The report and balance-sheet were received and adopted, and a dividend declared at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

The retiring directors were re-elected, and the auditors re-appointed.—A vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman and directors, and also to the managers abroad, because very great credit was due to them for their untiring zeal and perseverance in aiding the board to put the property into a good and proper position.—The meeting then separated.

TECOMA SILVER MINING COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the Cannon-street Hotel, on Tuesday, Mr. W. H. Burnand in the chair, for the purpose of confirming the following special resolutions passed at the special meeting held on April 17 last—"That clauses numbered 25, 31, and 32 in the Articles of Association be rescinded, and that the following be substituted in lieu thereof:—25. Every member shall have one vote for every share up to 10; he shall have an additional vote for every 5 shares beyond the first 10 shares up to 100; and an additional vote for every 5 shares beyond the first 100 shares.—31. The board of directors shall consist of not less than three or more than seven, unless a general meeting shall otherwise prescribe. The qualification of a director shall be not less than 50 shares.—32. The directors shall not be entitled to any remuneration until the company declare a dividend, when they shall be entitled to set apart and receive for their remuneration in each and every year the sum of 1000%, out of the profits of the company, to be divided amongst themselves in such manner as they may think fit."

The CHAIRMAN formally moved the confirmation of the above

declare a dividend, when they shall be entitled to set apart and receive for their remuneration in each and every year the sum of 1000/. out of the profits of the sompany, to be divided amongst themselves in such manner as they may think fit."

The CHAIRMAN formally moved the confirmation of the above resolutions, which was put to the meeting and carried.

The CHAIRMAN said that the formal business having been disposed of, he had now to state that favourable negociations were going on with Mr. Davis. The directors had also received very excellent and encouraging accounts from the mine immediately adjoining the Tecoma, and they were every day expecting to receive despatches from the manager of the Tecoma Mine; these despatches were on their way, and were expected to arrive here by the 30th. The directors were in expectation of Mr. Maxwell's arrival also on the 30th, and under these circumstances, perhaps, it would be better to defer any further discussion till a future day.

A SHAIRMOLDER: May I ask whether the new shares are being taken up at all rapidly?—The CHAIRMAN said they were being taken up in a satisfactory wort of way, and he believed the outside public would take them largely. He brinself had gone in for them largely, having taken no less than 600, when, perhaps, he was not justified in taking more than 70 or 80, and he had also invested money to pay out the execution and other things, and he had done this because he had full confidence in the mine, and if the association wanted 1000%, and he had the approbation of the shareholders, he would give them acheque for it. He hoped they would shortly be on good terms again with Mr. Davis. In the course of the week a deputation was going to wait upon that gentleman in Paris, so in that direction things seemed to be going on smoothly and pleasantly, and he believed the directors would meet the shareholders again very shortly under circumstances very promising. They were not such begars as they seemed, for he could assure the share holders there was no good th

YORKE PENINSULA MINING COMPANY.

YORKE PENINSULA MINING COMPANY.

A special general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, on Monday, for the purpose of altering the Articles of Association, to make them conformable to the resolutions previously passed (and confirmed by Vice-Chancellor Malins), reducing the nominal capital by the cancelment of the 75,000 unissued ordinary shares.

Mr. F. P. Ward in the chair.

The circular of the directors containing the necessary resolutions, and also those to be proposed on May 28, at the general meeting, to create the preference shares, stated that—One important object of the proposed plan is, while making a fair arrangement with the debenture holders, and taking steps to raise further working capital, to preserve the rights and interests of the ordinary shareholders, which, putting the company into liquidation and reconstituting it, would necessarily have extinguished. The satisfactory report relating to the Bon Accord property, by Capt. Robert Sanders, the resident mining captain of the adjoining Burra Burra Mine, is the result of a long and careful study of the Bon Accord property, in connection with his practical knowledge and consideration of the lodes and workings in the Burra Burra. At present the board do not see the means of carrying on mining operations on the Bon Accord property. Their immediate object is to continue the development of the Kurilla Mine (and, perhaps, in connection with it the company's adjoining mineral property, the Duryea), as results have been arrived at in the Kurilla, which seem to give great promise that the application of some further capital to its development can scarcely fail to rander it a productive paying mine. It cannot, however, be otherwise than satisfactory to the shareholders to know that in the Bon Accord they possess what appears to be a very valuable property; it consists of 347 acres of freehold land, and, irrespective of its value as a mineral property of promise, the large township of Aberdeen has been laid out upon it, and is making good p

detain them with any lengthened particulars, reserving them for the annual meeting, to be held on May 28. The object of the present meeting, as he had said, was simply to pass resolutions for altering the Articles of Association with the view subsequently, at a special meeting to be held immediately after the annual meeting, on the 28th inst., of passing resolutions creating the preference shares. He might mention that nearly all the debenture believes helders had appropriate might mention that nearly all the debenture of the plan, and agreed to take preference shares in exchange for their debentures and interest. The number to be issued (exclusive of those to be delivered to the debenture holders) was about 15,000, a considerable number of which had already been applied for. It was intended to offer the balance in the first instance to the debenture holders, and afterwards to the shareholders, and then to the public. It was quite obvious it was to the interest of the debenture holders that the plan should be carried out, as in that case they would practically occupy as secure a position as before, and have the advantage of the benefit to be derived from additional working capital. He believed what was proposed would likewise benefit materially the ordinary shareholders, indeed, he could not help thinking terially the ordinary shareholders, indeed, he could not help thinking that not only the preference but the ordinary shares were likely to be good stocks to hold. The Kurilla property held out good prospects. The Bon Accord property, too, looked more promising. Capt. Roberts, of the Burra Burra Mines, had inspected the mine, and his report showed how promising the property was if operations were to be carried out upon it; but it was not proposed to commence operations upon the Bon Accord until the circumstances of the comoperations upon the Bon Accord until the circumstances of the company might justify it. It was very desirable that the properties of the company should be entirely, and untrammelled, in their own hands, and that would be the case so soon as the plan of the board should be carried into effect. He would remind them, that besides

should be carried into effect. He would remind them, that besides the Kurilla Mine, to a large extent developed, the company possessed the Bon Accord property and mine, and 336 acres of adjoining freehold land, and that upon the Bon Accord property itself a large township, "Aberdeen," had been laid out, and was making good progress, a large number of allotments having already been sold.

A BHARHOLDER asked what action it was proposed to take in respect of any debenture holders who might not wish to exchange debentures for preference shares? The CHARHAN said on difficulty of that kind was apprehended, and steps would be taken to carry out the arrangement equitably and satisfactorily to all concerned. In reply to further questions, the CHARHAN said the expenses were kept down to the smallest minimum, indeed, they were so small that they were searcely worth mentioning, and the board did not take any fees. He had the fullest possible confidence that this company will be a success; they had several strings to their box, and they thought the single one—the Kurilla Mine—would become a productive paying property. The resolutions to be proposed had been carefully prepared by their counsel, Mr. F. P. Onslow, who, he believed, had given particular attention limited liability law, and who had taken an especial interest in the matter, and rendered them valuable assistance.

The resolutions (as set forth in the notice convening the meeting) were then put, and carried unanimously.

A vate of thanks to the Chairman and directors closed the proceedings

and carried unanimously.
A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors closed the proceedings.

WEST TANKERVILLE MINING COMPANY.

WEST TANKERVILLE MINING COMPANY.

A special general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Austinfriars, on Tuesday,—Mr. J. J. PYNE in the chair.

The London manager read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said the meeting was purely formal for the purpose of confirming the special resolutions passed on April 20 for an increase of the company's capital, but before proceeding to that business he would ask the London manager to read the report received from Capt, Waters that morning. The report was as follows:—

May 4.—As there is to be a meeting of this company at 8, Austinfriars (to morrow), perhaps you would like to hear how things are progressing here. It would take about a week to square the ground and put in penthouse, before we should be ready to commence sinking the south boundary shaft below the 50 fm. level, I calculate that about seven months will be occupied in sinking to the 65 fm. level; the shaft will be about into the lode at that depth, consequently future sinkings would be carried on in the lode and in ore ground, and as Roman Gravels became rich at and went on increasingly so below the said 65, we may expect West Tankerville to open out in a similar manner. We have seen that the lode in the latter mine, as far as the 50 fm. level is developed, shows a fair width of ore of equal quality to the staff in the adjoining mine; and the 50, south of shaft, isgoing forward in a strong lode, which gets more productive as we near the junction of Lawrence's lode. We may expect ore ground in this drivage all the way to the shale, (say) a length of noarly 40 fathons. The 46 south is communicated to the old men's winze, and the end is now within 2 or 3 fathoms of a good run of ore ground. The striff drawn to surface since the last meeting is equal in quality to the yield of the Roman lode, and ought to convince anybody that a valuable mine will be found in depth at West Tankerville.

The CHAIRMAN did not know he could add anything to the report just read.

The CHAIRMAN did not know he could add anything to the re The CHAIRMAN did not know he could add anything to the report just read. They expected to have begun sinking below the 50 and to have cut into the lode before this, but it did not underlie as fast as had been anticipated, and as soon as cut in the 65 they expected the returns would more than pay expenses. In explanation of the several resolutions, he mentioned the board proposed to allow an interest of 5 per cent. to such shareholders who subscribed the whole amount—that is, upon the balance of 30s., or such portion as remain uncalled. He also wished it to be distinctly understood that the word "lien," in the third resolution, did not imply a mortgage upon the property. What the directors intended to give the holders of preference shares was this—that in the event of the company being dissolved, the balance of divisible assets should be distributed among them before the holders of preference shares. Subject to those explanations, the resolutions were unanimously confirmed. The CHAIRMAN sincerely trusted shareholders would come forward and subscribe this additional capital. He thoroughly believed the mine to be a good one, and that in a short time most satisfactory results would be realised.

Mr. Hill. said it was in a different position to most mines, the adjoining property—Roman Gravels—being so rich. West Tankerville was not a speculation, but a certainty, to the Chairman and discotors alored the proceedings.

it a certainty. A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors closed the proceedings.

UNITED MEXICAN MINING COMPANY. The ordinary half-yearly meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Great Winchester-street-buildings, on Wednesday,
Mr. C. MORRIS in the chair,
Mr. W. M. BROWNE (the secretary) read the notice convening the

Mr. W. M. Browne (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The report of the directors stated that the accounts are more favourable than was anticipated when the half-yearly report in November was issued to the proprietors, as the excess of outlay on the old concern is reduced to \$41,031. On the year. The total expenditure on the new concern amounted to \$24,052, but as the original owners have paid \$7021 the company's net outlay has been reduced to \$17,031.—Mine of Jesus Maria y José: The excess of outlay on this mine in the first nine months of the year amounted to \$16,825, but on the last quarter a small profit was made, the share of which coming to the company was \$705. The mine continues to be worked in the comounted style recently adopted, and by last accounts, though the buseone sales were lower, the extraction of ore for hacienda account had somewhat increased. The works beyond the boundary not proving to be remunerative have been discontinued.—New Concern: Adit of San Cayetanoand Mine of Buenos Ayres: In the adit the end west advanced in the six months ending December 38%; varus (a vara is 35 inches), and as the rock has still been favourable for driving a further advance of 45 varas was made up till March 11. In the cross-cut south, mentioned in the report of November, the lade was traversel, very elearly defined, but without silver, and a short level to the west was opened upon it. Since then another cross cut, with the same result, has been carried on. By the last despatch, dated March 25, the end west of the adit had cut the lode running south \$3^\circ west, about 5 varas broad, exceedingly well defined from wall to wall, and of pretty appearance in quartz and carbonate of lime, intermixed with steatite. Four assays and from different parts of the lode all showed traces of silver and gold, though the ley of the ore was not of marketable value, but the vein gave signs of improvement on the west side, in which direction the adit will be continued on the lode transiting ground untouched at t

The CHAIRMAN said it was his duty to offer a few observations The Chairman said it was his duty to offer a few observations upon the report he now submitted for adoption. Since the last meeting, with one exception, no noteworthy feature had occurred. The accounts from the old mine were somewhat more favourable than anticipated at the last meeting; but the principal feature was the finding of the lode in the advanced end of the adit, where it has been cut 5 varas wide, with traces of gold and silver, and from analogy there was every reason to expect and believe it would when further opened become more valuable. At present it was not of any commercial value, but as it contained ore there were good hopes it would eventually reward the shareholders for their perseverance in

commercial value, but as it contained ore there were good hopes it would eventually reward the shareholders for their perseverance in carrying on this new concern. He then moved the reception and adoption of the report and balance-sheet.

Mr. Beickwell seconded the proposition. He submitted that as no improvement had taken place in the operations of the company, it was the duty of the directors to economise the funds in every possible way. He did not wish to appear an obstructive, but he could not see the necessity of seven directors, and suggested the board should be reduced to five. He then referred to some important items in the balance-sheet, including the directors' remmeration.

The CHAIRMAX said the feelings of the hon. proprietor would be gratified to know that in consequence of what took place at the last meeting the directors had drawn only one-half of their fees, but as to the other items, he did no think it possible any reduction could possibly be made.

lly one-half of their rees, our as a diduction could possibly be made.

Mr. RUDING had always looked upon this company, in point of expenditure, the as a model company, and when he considered there were 43,000 shares, rether as a model company, and when he considered there were 43,000 shares, rether as a model company, and when next means to the directors of 50%, could not be rather as a model company, and when he considered there were access marks, presenting 1,225,000, capital, the payment to the directors of 5000, could not be considered excessive, and as to reducing the number from seven to five, they all knew that frequently difficulty attended too small a board. The solary paid to the secretary was small enough; he had known Mr. Brownea great number of years, and had always found him exceedingly contreous, and ever ready to afford the fullest information; he was sure no shareholder would like to see his salary reduced. Referring to other items in the balance-sheet, he said it appeared there was a large amount of the first and second call still in arrear, and suggested that the shares upon which the calls had not been paid should be forfeited.

The Secretary explained that since the balance-sheet had been made up the arrears had been reduced to 41/L, and only 7/L 10s. now remained unpaid upon the first call.

The SECRETARY AND THE SECRETAR Mr. S. Herrapath said the discussion of the items now under consideration was a very small matter as compared with the actual condition of the mine, and the time thus occupied could be much more beneficially employed in popularising, as it were, their information with regard to the prospects of the new concern. (Hear, hear.) The indications appear very hopeful, and it seemed reasonable to hope that their expectations were about to be realised. He would like to ask Mr. Furber if the adit had struck the lode at right angles, or whether it was in the line of the lode?—Mr. Furber: In the line of the lode.

Mr. Herrar said information of viat kind was much more important than the question as to whether they should deduct 6d. off this or 9d. off that item, but as the question had been raised he could bear ready testimony to the unform courtesy he had always received at the offices of the company, not only with regard to the directors, but particularly from Mr. Browne, who, from his accurate knowledge of every detail, always readily gave the fulles' information. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Furber explained at some length (by means of a section) the position of the adit in the new concern. He stated that it was

driven in from a stream, and under a deep mountain. There were 150 fms. of ground above them—that is, 150 fms. of vein untouched. The vein runs nearly parallel with the adit. When first cut, about a year ago, there were fair traces of silver in it, which was lost by a "heave." The managers had made up their minds it was "hove" north, and in consequence turned off the adit a little. Instead of that, it was "hove" south, which had been proved by the experimental cross-cut. The width of the vein was 5 varas, with exceedingly well-defined, well-packed walls—a defined insure lode. He believed it to be the La Luz lode, the returns from which had been fabulous, two of the best mines, under his own management for years, having given \$11,000,000 profits. The lode had now been struck, but at present was worth nothing, and it might never be worth anything, but at the same time, if they could hit upon a silver lode, however small the quantity at first, it might at any moment rapidly improve, although he had driven hundreds of varas along La Luz lode without finding a stone of ors in it. Shareholders should recollect that mining was mining, and if they could not afford to risk a few pounds in the shares the sooner they sold them the better. They had been about this work a good many years, and their expenditure last year did not exceed 40000, or 50000. So far he did not look unfavourably upon the enterprise, and the news received lately was favourable. Upon that lode they had 1300 varas of undeveloped ground, and the whole speculation thus far had cost the company \$27,000t. If they got anything they were tolerably well secured—that was, for the share they had agreed for. The report and accounts were then received and adopted.

Upon the proposition of Mr. Herapath, seconded by Mr. Ruding, the retiring directors were unanimously re-elected.

The Claiman, in acknowledging a vote of thanks to the board and himself, thanked the proprietors for this renewed mark of confidence. After so much labour and disappointment, it was gradif

Mr. Herapath moved that the best thanks of the meeting be given to Mr. rowne, for his courteous and efficient discharge of his duties.—Mr. Curti

Mr. HERAPATH moved that the best thanks of the meeting be given to Mr. Browne, for his courteous and efficient discharge of his duties.——Mr. CURTI seconded the proposition, which was put and carried unanimously.

Mr. BROWNE thanked the proprietors for this vote, and assured them that it would continue to be his pleasure, no less than his duty, to afford them every information in his power. He only hoped that the important news by the last mail would be more than confirmed by the next to hand, and that the shareholders would not be long without a dividend. (Hear, hear.)

The proceedings then terminated.

EAST LLANGYNOG LEAD MINING COMPANY,

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the Clarence Hotel, Manchester, on Monday, for the purpose of confirming, or otherwise, the resolution for winding-up the concern, passed

ing, or otherwise, the resolution for winding-up the concern, passed at the previous meeting.

Mr. J. Moss, the Chairman of the company, presided.

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting, which stated that it had been convened for the purpose—1, of confirming the following resolution:—"That, it having been proved to the members that the company is unable, by reason of its liabilities, to continue business, it be wound up voluntarily."

2. The appointment of a liquidator.

The CHAIRMAN, without further comment, said he begged to move that the resolution pussed at the previous meeting, and which had been read over to them by the sceretary, be confirmed.—Mr. Megin seconded the proposition.

No discussion srising upon the proposition, it was at once put to the meeting and agreed to.

No discussion straing upon the proposed.

The Charken next moved that Mr. Thomas R. Clarke, the secretary, be apointed liquidator. — Mr. Megin seconded the motion.

Mr. Heves: I think it would be better if some shareholder were appointed in anjunction with Mr. Clarke. There has been a good deal said about the mine and is management, and I think it would be as well if some shareholder were appointed, and then the other shareholders would see that it was not entirely worked the office. the office.

Mr. TAYLOR (managing director): I do not think that is necessary, inasmuch as
le liquidator will have to submit all his books to the Court. It will only involve

additional expense.

Mr. HEYES: I think the expense which would be incurred would be very trifling, and it would be nothing in comparison to the satisfaction it would afford to the other shareholders.

Mr. Heyes: I think the expense which would be incurred would be very trifling, and it would be nothing in comparison to the satisfaction it would afford to the other shareholders.

Mr. Hayes: It will be a satisfaction to the shareholders to know that someone outside has seen the final working up of the company as well as the secretary and managers.—Mr. TAYLOR: 80 are as I am concerned, I am agreeable any way.

Mr. Carris I think it will be more satisfactory to the shareholders.

Mr. Megur: You will have to appoint some one in London?—Mr. TAYLOR: 18 feet and up only thrown out the matter as a suggestion.

The CHAIRMAN slid that, unfortunately, he had been concerned in another mine that had had to be wound up voluntarily. Two liquidators in the case had been appointed, and the consequence had been that several yeard valuable time had been appointed, and the consequence had been that several yeard valuable time had been appointed, and the consequence had been that several yeard valuable time had been appointed, and the consequence had been that several yeard valuable time had been appointed, and the consequence had been that several yeard valuable time had been appointed, and the consequence had been that several yeard valuable time had been appointed, and the consequence had been that several yeard valuable time had been appointed, and the consequence had been that several yeard valuable time had been appointed, and the consequence had been that several yeard valuable time had been appointed, and there we have the consequence of the liquidators in the case had been appointed, and there we have the consequence of the liquidators in the case. He did not, however, wish to press the matter, he only spoke from a point of view that appeared to him to be the correct one.

Mr. Heyes, after some further discussion, asked what would be the expense of a liquidator?—Mr. Taylor said that depended entirely with the meeting; they could fix the amount of remuneration. He thought 25%, would be a fair sum, and that was the amount

This concluded the business.

A private meeting of the syndicate of shareholders, which was formed after the previous meeting for the purpose of re-purchasing the mine, was held. The names of several other shareholders were added, and it was resolved that a visit should be paid to the mine in the course of a few days.

TINCROFT MINING COMPANY.

The meeting of adventurers was held at the mine on Monday, when Capt. Teague, who presided, read the accounts, from which it appeared that the labour costs for October amounted to 1423/, 16s. 3d.; November, 1458/, 19s. 1d.; December, 1467/, 13s. 10d.; and January, 1386/, 3s. 10d. The merchants' bills were 1165/, 9s. 7d.; dues, 328/, 9s. 11d.; Vice-Warden's assessment, 15/, 17s. 8d., making a total expenditure of 7227/, 9s. 2d. On the credit side there were 172 tons 11 ewis, of black tin sold, realising 8748/, 8s. 6d.; extra carriage of black tin, 14/, 16s. 11d.; total, 8763/, 5s. 5d., and showing a profit on the three months' working of 1536/, 5s. 3d. At the last meeting there was a balance in hand of 67. 2s. 1d., so that there was now available for dividend the sum of 1603/, 7s. 4d. The report of the agent was as follows:—"Highburrow Lode: In the 234, driving east of engine-shaft, the lode is producing good saving work for tin. In the 234, driving east of engine-shaft, the lode is much improved since the last meeting, being now worth for tin 20/, per fathom. In the 210, driving east of engine-shaft, the lode is much improved since the last meeting, being now worth for tin 20/, per fathom.—Chapple's Lode: In downright shaft, sinking under the 234, the lode is worth for tin 50/, per fathom. The 234, east of downright shaft, and opened up a most valuable piece of ground, worth on an average for the whole length of 88 fms. fully 100/, per fathom. (Loud applause), being worth fully 100/, per fathom average for the whole length of 88 fms. fully 100/, per fathom. (Loud applause), being worth fully 100/, per fathom average for the whole length of 88 fms. fully 100/, per fathom. (Loud applause), being worth fully 100/, per fathom are the 234, west of Downright, continue to look well, being worth fully 100/, per fathom each for tin. (Appleuse,)—Dunkin's Lode: In the man-engine shaft, sinking under the 234, west of Downright, continue to look well, being worth fully 100/, per fathom. The tild, per fathom. In the 140, dri The meeting of adventurers was held at the mine on Monday, when

next account.

The Chairman then stated that there was no list of shareholders on the table, but the whole of the names, to the number of more than 400, were contained in the cost-book, and any shareholder was at liberty to examine it, in order to see who had sold out and who had not.

Mr. A. Hingsroy said he had looked at the first name on the list (that of Capt. Teague), and seeing that the owner of that name stood at 2241 shares, he for one was perfectly satisfied. (Applause.)

Captain Teague remarked that they would have been very much

was perfectly satisfied. (Applause.)
Captain TEAGUE remarked that they would have been very much better off if a higher price had been obtainable for tin, but they must be thankful for what they had got. Their new stamps were now up, and whatever was returned from those stamps would be an addition to what they were at present raising, so that in the course of six or eight months he hoped that they should better their position. A great deal had been said about the accounts, but it might not be amiss if he told the shareholders that they had done that day what they had always done before. Everybody who had supplied them with anything had been paid off, and the amount charged up to the end of September, so that whatever wrong they might have done in other directions, according to the notions of some people, they had not forgotten to pay their debts. There were four months' costs charged in the present accounts, against only three months' returns.

Mr. A. HINGSTON: I should like to make an observation or two on this occasion, with the object of eliciting a few remarks from our Chairman. It is a very sion, with the object of eliciting a few remarks from our Chairman. It is a very sion, with the object of of cliciting a few remarks from our Chairman. It is a very sion, the time when all is prosperous, and we are receiving large dividends; but when we get into a period of difficulty, such as we have experienced for some months post, it requires some amount of courage to stand by the old slip, especially in the face of so many rumours and reports which reach us from one source and another that it is likely to founder and come to grief. I am very glad to see from the share-list that he who has by far the largest stake in the concern, and has also the management of the mine, still stands by it, and I am glad, also, that the mine itself stands by the old venturers as regards its productiveness, and the capital indications which are underground. Capt. Teagne has told us that we have a piece of ground 80 fms. in leugth, and

same prices been available now that ground would have been worth at least 170, or 1800, per fathom. Besides this, we have two important winzes, each worth 180, per fathom, and the general condition of the mine is reported to be onded and good. Under all the circumstances I, therefore, think that we have much to be thankful for, and much to eacourage us in the future. (Applause.) rayelf, feel personally indebted to the manager for the efficient manner in which he conducts the affairs of the mine, and for bringing about results so satisfactorily, see ing that in the present accounts we have the thirteenth month's ozab brought up. To be able, in the face of all these circumstances, to produce a credit balance of more than 15000, is a matter of much congratulation when we remember the condition of the greater portion of the mines of this country. These are times when it beloves all adventurers, so far as they can do so, to sustain the hands of the manage it hold fast, if I may say so, and to endeavour in every possible way to encourage him in the course in which he has hitherto proceeded. A great deal has been said about the accounts, and one gentleman has been kind enough to put a considerable onus upon my shoulders by saying that I was to stand in and put everything to rights at Tincroft. I have no intention of doing anything of the kind. Those who attend the meetings know exactly how the accounts thad, and if outside person are dissatisfied with the state of the accounts they need not come and join ranny years to come with far greater prosperity than we have hithered as loyed. Only one thing is required to bring us that prosperity, and that we shall do so for many years to come with far greater prosperity than we have hithered as joyed. Only one thing is required to bring us that prosperity, and that we shall do so for many years to come with far greater prosperity than we have hithered as injured to the prosperity and that we shall do so for many years to come with far greater prosperity than the future with th

CARN BREA MINING COMPANY.

The Carn Brea meeting was held immediately after that of Tin-The Carib Frea meeting was need immediately after that of Tin-croft. Capt. TexaGute, the manager, presided, and read the accounts, which showed that the labour costs for October were 2021. 18s. 3d.; November, 1944. 10s. 10d.: December, 1898. 4s.; and January, 1886. 2s. 6d. Merchans bills, 3483. 8s. 6d.; dues, 4404. 8s. 5d.; doctor's pence, 337. 7s. 8d.; Wewkielsh sassessment, 14f. 5s. 5d.: Total, 11,671. 2s. 7d. The credits were -copper or, 1017. 12s. 2d.; tin, 184 tons, 9838. 14f. 1d.; extra carriage of black tin, 25f. 18s. 10d.; arsenie, 173.; Total, 11,657f. 5s. 1d., showing a loss on the three months' working of 613f. 17s. 6d.

1017. 12s. 2d.; tin, 184 tons, 9838. 14í. 1d.; extra carriage of black tin, 25í. 18s. 18d.; arsenio, 175i.; Total, 11,057i. 5s. 1d., showing a loss on the three months' working of 613í. 17s. 6d.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that they had raised more tin than at the last meeting, and they had met with more loss, and the inference was that they should not raise so much. (Laughter). But they must not look so much on the dark side, because in the present accounts there were exceptional charges for engine work, besides 1850i., the extra month's costs, so that putting three months' actual costs against three months' returns, there would have been a profit instead of a loss, if had not been for these extra expenses. He regretted the result, and could have wished that it had been otherwise; but it was not his fault; he had done his bet for the mine and for the adventurers. (Hear, hear.) At the same time three was a substantial asset which would be available in a short time, for they had a 60-inch engine, a machine whim, pit work, &c., at Barncose, so that they were not quite so bad as they appeared to be on the face of the accounts. It was for the adventurers to say whether they would empower him to sell these things, and if they did so they might depend upon it that he would make the best price be could for them. He would also mention that there was a balance in hand at the last meeting of \$2234. 4s., but this was now reduced—deducting loss of 6124. 17s. 6d.—4660. fs. 8d.

During the three months they had sold no less than 184 tons of tin, which was quites much, if not more, than could have been expected. It was true that Gran Brea had been a very great mine, but at no period of its history had it ever sold so mach tin as within the last quarter. (Applause.) Whether they should be able to improve upon this he could not at present say, but the eastern ground was opening out exceedingly well, and all they wanted was an increased price for thi no order to put the mine in its old position.

The agents' report stated that in

conded by Mr. Harits, a cordial vote of thanks was given to Capt. Teague for his able management of the mine,—Western Daily Mccury.

PARBOLA.—A meeting was held at the mine on Tuesday—the purser (Mr. J. R., Daniell) presiding. The accounts showed a debit balance of 3391l. A call of 7s. 6d. per share was made. The agent's report, which was a very favourable one, stating the mine was justifying their most sanguine expectations, and that they could, with the new stamps and dressing appliances, return from 7 to 8 tons of tin per month, at a cost of about 360d., including merchants bills, was read and adopted. Messrs. J. Tregoning, N. West, J. H. Budge, H. P. Ivian, and Capt. E. Jennings were appointed a committee to assist the purser in placing the 1261 relinquished and forfeited shares. Capt. W. P. Tregoning was appointed manager of the mine, at a salary of six guineas per month.

LEVANT (St. Just).—A meeting of shareholders was held at the mine on Tuesday. Mr. Edmund Davy (chairman of the committee of management) occupied the chair. The accounts for the four months ending March showed a debit balance of 2425l. The actual loss on the four months working was 1984l. A call of 15s. per share was made, making an outlay of 20,000l expended in the resuscitation of this extensive concern. The Chairman stated that there were now only two delinquent shareholders, and they owed 7sl. on their 109 shares. There were altogether 90 adventurers. The tin bills showed that on Feb. 12 Levant tin ore fetched 500, per ton, whereas on May 4 it was sold at 531, 5s, per ton, and the fall in the price of tin made a difference in this account on the debit side of 7200. According to the present account the mine was being worked at a loss of not more than about 1200. monthly, or (say) about 5000. deficit at the next four months account. Consequently, any further advance in tin would soon enable them to meet their costs. The managing agent, Capt. Henry Boyns, read the full report and details of the underground and surface costs altogether (i

The total monthly consumption of coals was 100 tons.

SPEARN MOOR.—A meeting was held at the mine on Monday, when the accounts (presented by Mr. E. Trythall) showed a debit balance of \$815. Is. 9d. The price per ton of tin at this meeting was 10.6 so, ises than at the last meeting. To meet the loss a call of 41. per share was made. Since the last meeting, 26 shares have been relinquished, reducing the number of shares from meeting 26 shares have been relinquished, reducing the number of shares from the state of the loss they had sustained in the death of their late respected purser, Mr. Higgs, after a connection with the mine of 34 years, and expressed their sympathy with his family at their beravement. In consequence of the death of Mr. Higgs, and the shence of Mr. E. Trythall (for many years clerk during the pursership of the late Mr. Higgs), they have been present to appoint a new purser in their stead. It was unanimously resolved that the offer by the purchasers of Meesra. T. Bolitho and Son, R. Wellington, R. Boyns, N. Holman and Sons, and James Bennetts) of Spearn Consols to the adventurers in Spearn Moor be accepted, and that the two mines be henceforth worked together as one concern, in the name of Spearn Moor Mine. The agents report states that the 150 fm. level, west of the stopes in the back of this level are worth 104, per fathom. The 140 weat is worth stopes in the back of this level are worth 104, per fathom. The 140 weat is worth throughout the other parts of the mine are worth from 54. to 64, per fathom. The thoroughout the other parts of the mine are worth from 55. to 64, per fathom. The throughout the other parts of the mine are worth from 54. to 64, per fathom. The thoroughout the other parts of the mine are worth from 55. to 66, per fathom. The throughout the other parts of the mine are worth from 55. to 66, per fathom.

For remainder of Meetings see to-day's Journal.]

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—This morning, as James Champion, United States Deputy Surveyor, and foreman to the f. X. L. Mine, was proceeding to the mine, he missed his footing on a sideling part of the road, between the turn of the road above our town Doe Boat's cabin, the new snow of last night having over deather that over, the heavy snowdrifts in that vicinity making the walking very deather than the left hip and leg, but fortunately breaking no bones. His watch and turned for, the mine went whirling down the bank, but were soon recovered, Thomse for, the mine went whirling down the bank, but were soon recovered. Hay, who accompanied him, but not in the fall, rendering him every assistance of The blood stained snow where Champion fell blocks as though a singulary on test had occurred. A few days rest will heal his wounds and make him as good test had occurred. A few days rest will heal his wounds and make him as good test had occurred. A few days rest will heal his wounds and make him as good test had occurred. A few days rest will heal his wounds and him as good test had occurred. A few days rest will heal his wounds and him as good test had coursed. A few days rest will heal his wounds and him as good test had becaused the summary of the summary of the booken.—Alpine Chronicle, April 11.

R

701.
1001.
and
o be
elf, I
consee
up.
e of
conhen
ager
rage
said
rable
who
who
who
sons
t us.
t us.
t we
t that
nore

ge-his

pted, name of the ; the

Will be Ready on the 15th May,

HAYWARD TYLER AND NEW OF CATALOGUE PRICES.

PART I. COMPRISING-

Brass Work, Baths and Fittings, Closets, Garden Engines, Fire Engines, House Pumps, Deep Well Pumps, California Pumps, Pump Fittings, Well Engine Frames, Contractors' Pumps, Hose and Hose Screws.

PRICE, IN PAPER COVERS, ONE SHILLING AND SIXPENCE.

PART II. CONTAINING-

Hydraulic Presses, Pumps and Testing Machines, Steam and Water Fittings, Engineers' Tools, &c., Engines and Boilers, Turbines, &c. PRICE, IN PAPER COVERS, ONE SHILLING.

PART III.

Soda Water Machinery and Ice Cream Apparatus. ONE SHILLING.

PART IV.

Steam Pumps for Deep Mining, Household and other purposes, for Boiler Feeders, &c. ONE SHILLING.

Complete, Paper Covers, 4s.; in Cloth, 5s.; post free. Parts I., II., or III. separate, may be had at once.

84 and 85, WHITECROSS STREET, LONDON.



CASARTELLI'S CELEBRATED TRANSIT CIRCUMFERENTOR,

Or MINERS' DIAL; the best in use. DICKINSON'S ANEMOMETER; A simple portable instrument. Requires no timing.

CHAINS, TAPES, SCALES, PROTRACTORS, DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, STEAM GAUGES, &c., all of first rate quality.

JOSEPH CASARTELLI,

MANUFACTURER OF ENGINEERING.

MINING & SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS,

43, MARKET STREET,

MANCHESTER.



RAILWAY SPRING COMPANY, MILLSANDS, SHEFFIELD. MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF RAILWAY SPRINGS.

BENNETTS' SAFETY FUSE WORKS, ROSKEAR, CAMBORNE, CORNWALL.

BLASTING FUSE FOR MINING AND ENGINEERING PURPOSES,

Suitable for wet or dry ground, and effective in fropical or Poler Climates.

W. BENNETTS, having had many years experience as chief curricer with Messrs. Bickford, Smith, and Co., is now enabled to offer Fuse. every variety of his own manufacture, of best quality, and at moderate prices.

Price Lists and Sample Cards may be had on application at the above address. LONDON OFFICE,-H. HUGHES, Esq., 85, GRACECHURCH STREET

JOHN AND EDWIN WRIGHT,

PATENTEES.

(ESTABLISHED 1770.)

MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IMPROVED

PATENT FLAT AND ROUND WIRE ROPES from the very best quality of charcoal iron and steel wire.

PATENT FLAT AND ROUND HEMP ROPES,
SHIPS' RIGGING, SIGNAL AND FENCING STRAND, LIGHTNING CON
DUCTORS, STEAM PLOUGH ROPES (made from Wedster and Horsfall's
patent steel wire), HEMP, FLAX, ENGINE YARN, COTTON WASTE
TARPAULING, OIL SHEETS, BRATTICE CLOTHS, &c.

UNIVERSE WORKS, MILLWALL, POPLAR, LONDON. UNIVERSE WORKS, GARRISON STREET, BIIMINGHAM. CITY OFFICE, No. 5, LEA ENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.

RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY (LIMITED).—
ESTABLISHED 1847.
OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

MANUFACTURERS of RAILWAY CARRIAGES and WAGONS, and EVERY

DESCRIPTION of IRONWORK. Passenger carriages and wagons built, either for eash or for payment, over a period of years. RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE.

CHIEF OFFICES,—OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM. LONDON OFFICES,—7, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS.

THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED)
MANUFACTURE RAILWAY WAGONS of EVERY DESCRIPTION, for
HIRE and SALE, by immediate or deferred payments. They have also wagons
for hire capable of carrying 6, 8, and 10 tons, part of which are constructed specially for shipping purposes. Wagons in working order maintained by contract.

WAGON WORKS,—SMETHWICK, BIRMINGHAM.

. Loans received on Debenture; particulars on application.

GREENER AND ELLIS' IMPROVED FETTLING FOR PUDDLING FURNACES is now in active operation at the SKERNE IRONWORKS, DARLINGTON, and LICENSES may be had for USING the PATENT on appleation to T. GREENER, STATION STREET, DARLINGTON. The improved yield and quality of iron produced, and the economy effected by the process, render its speedy universal adoption, in these times, a matter of ne oessity and certainty.—Darlington, January, 1874.

A NEW GUIDE TO THE IRON TRADE,
OR, MILL-MANAGERS' AND STOCK-TAKERS' ASSISTANT;

Comprising a Series of New and Comprehensive Tables, practically arranged to show at one view the Weight of Iron required to produce Boiler plates, Sheet-iron, and Flat, Square, and Round Bars, as well as Hoop or Strip Iron of any dimensions. To which is added a variety of Tables for the convenience of Merchants, including a Russian Table. By JAMES ROSE,

Batman's Hill Ironworks, Bradley, near Bilston.

"The Tables are plainly laid down, and the information desired can be instantaneously obtained."—Moning Journal.

"The work is the result of much labour, and is decidedly valuable."—Engineer.

"By its use many hours time spent in tedious calculations will be saved and many very serious errors avoided."—Witershampton Chronucle.

London: MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street; and to be had of all Booksellers.

sellers.

Now ready, price 3s., by post 3s. 3d., Fifth Edition; Fifteenth Thousand Copies, much improved, and enlarged to nearly 300 pages.

HOPTON'S CONVERSATIONS ON MINES, between Father and Son. The additions to the work are near 80 pages of useful information, principally questions and answers, with a view to assist applicants intending to pass an examination as mine managers, together with tables, rules of measurement, and other information on the moving and propelling power of ventilation, a subject which has caused so much controversy.

The following few testimonials, out of hundreds in Mr. Hopton's possession, speak to the value of the work:—

"The book cannot fail to be well received by all connected with collieries."—

Maning Journal.

"Such a work, well understood by miners, would do more to prevent colliery accidents than an army of inspectors,"—Colliery Gaurdian.

"Its connents are really valuable to the miners of this country."—Miners' Conference.

"I have works priced £4 that do not contain the same information."—W. W. KENRICE, Colliery Viewer.

"I have works priced 2s that to have consumers. Colliery Viewer.

"The work is replete on the subject of underground management."—M. Bankes, Colliery Proprietor.

"I have had 20 years' management. It is the best work I ever read, and deserves to be circulated in every colliery district."—Jos. Eames.

"900 copies have been ordered in Wigan alone, and this is but a tithe of those to whom the book should commend itself."—Wigan Exeminer.

To be had on application at the Mining Journal Office, 26, Fleet-street, London

GUIDE TO INVESTMENTS.

Published monthly. Post free.

Published monthly. Post free.

Published monthly. Post free.

PARGO'S "GUIDE TO INVESTMENTS"

affords information (ample and correct) of all the best-paying investments.

"Capitalists and men of business should consult the "Guide" for reliable and valuable intelligence.

Queen's Buildings, Queen 's Guide's free, Mansion House, London, E.C.

Established Twenty-six Years.

MINES AND MINING.

Now in the Press, and will shortly be issued.

SPARGO'S ANNUAL STATISTICS AND OBSERVATIONS ON THE MINES OF CORNWALL, DEVON, AND WALES.

The work will contain particulars of all the important mines in the counties referred to, and will be illustrated by maps and sections of the various districts, forming a complete Guide to Mining Investors.

Price 3s. 6d.; by post 3s. 8d.

To secure an early copy subscribers are requested to forward their application as early as possible. Only a limited number will be issued.

Queen's Buildings, Queen Victoria-screet, Mansion House, London, E.C.

Messys. Werthermer and Lee, 124, Finsbury Circus, London, E.C.

Messrs. Werfheiner and Lee, 1½, Finsbury Circus, London, E.C.

MONEY, TIME, AND LIFE

ARE LOST IN THE EVENT OF
ACCIDENTAL INJURY OR DEATH.
Provide against these losses by a Policy of the
RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.
AGAINST ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS.
THE OLDEST AND LARGEST ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS.
THE OLDEST AND LARGEST ACCIDENTAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
HON. A. KINNARD. M.P. Chairman.
PAID-UP CAPITAL AND RESERVE FUND £140,000.
ANNUAL INCOME, £160,000.
Sonus allowed to Insurers of Five Years' standing.
Apply to the Clerks at the Railway Stations, to the Local Agents, or—64, CORNHILL, and 10, REGENT STREET, LONDON.
WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

TURED IN N.C. K'S. M. I.S. C. E. I. J. A. N. V.

Messrs. Werfheiner and Lee, 1½, Finsbury Circus, London, E.C.
THE GREAT ADVERTISING MEDIUM FOR WALES.
THE GREAT ADVERTISING MEDIUM FOR WALES.
WERTHEINER and Lee, 1½, Finsbury Circus, London, E.C.
THE GREAT ADVERTISING MEDIUM FOR WALES.

THE GREAT ADVERTISING MEDIUM FOR WALES.
WERTHEINER and Lee, 1½, Finsbury Circus, London, E.C.
THE GREAT ADVERTISING MEDIUM FOR WALES.
THE SOUTH WALES EVENING TELEGRAM
(OALLY), and
SOUTH WALES OA ZETTE
(WEEKLY), established 1857,
Phe largest and most widely circulated papers in Monmouthshire and South Wales.
CHIEF OFFICES—NEWPORT, MON.; and at CARDIFF.
South Wales Weekly Gazette," and advertisements ordered for not less than sive second edition at Five P.M. On Friday, the "Telegram" is combined with the "South Wales Weekly Gazette," and advertisements ordered for not less than sive second edition at Five P.M. On Friday, the "Telegram" is combined with the "South Wales Weekly Gazette," and advertisements ordered for not less than sive second edition at Five P.M. On Friday, the "Telegram" is combined with the "South Wales Weekly Gazette," and advertisements ordered for not less than sive second edition at Five P.M. On Friday, the "Telegram" is combined with the "South Wales Weekly Gazette," and advertisements ordered for not less than sive second edition at Five P.M. On Friday, the "Telegram" i

TREDINNICE and Co., Dealers in Stocks and Shares, 32, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

Sewport, Monmouthshire.

Just published, Free Edition.

GUIDE TO HEALTH; or, ADVICE AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE CURE OF NERVOUS DEBILITY.—A New Medical Work on the Payment in advance.

January number in the press.

TREDINNICE and Co., Dealers in Stocks and Shares, 32, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

WELTAUSSTELLUNG 1873 WIE



ROCK DRILL

ON

TWO GRAND MEDALS for PROGRESS

VIENNA EXHIBITION

AWARDED TO

THE "BURLEIGH"

ROCK DRILLING AND AIR COMPRESSING



Two Silver Medals, Highland and

Agricultural Society of Scotland, 1873. Three Silver Medals, Manchester and Liverpool Agricultural Society, 1873.

References to Users in all parts of the World.

Adapted for Mining, Quarrying, Tunnelling, Shaft-Sinking, &c.

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, PRICE LISTS, and ESTIMATES, and every Information, POST FREE, On application to the Patentees and Sole Proprietors,



96, Newgate Street, London.

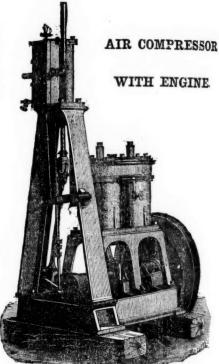
Sole Agents-

WILSON, McLAY & CO., 2, Talbot Court, LONDON, and

87, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

Sole Makers-

The Drills (in 5 Sizes) can be Mounted on any Description of CRAVEN BROTHERS, MANCHESTER.



Adapted for Driving Rock Drills, Coal. Cutting, Pumping, and Underground Machinery, or where the Motive Power has to be conveyed long distances.

MACHINE VERSUS HAND

Extract from Paper read before the British Association at Bradford, 1873, on Brain's System of Mining and Shafting Sinking at the Drybrook Iron Mines, Forest of Dean, using the "Burleigh" Rock Drilling and Air Compressing Machinery:

(Shaft 10 ft. Diameter.)

COST OF SHAFT BY HAND

Carriage or Support, according to the Nature of the Work.

TUNNELLING

CARRIAGE.

During a Fortnight.

Sinkers, twelve, 12 days ea	ch,	at	55	. (6d.				•	£39	12	0
Water Fillers, three, 12 day	s es	ael	h, a	t	3s.	6	d.			6	6	0
Blasting powder					٠		•			1	2	0
			To	ote	al			•	•	£47	0	0

COST OF SHAFT BY MACHINE

During a Fortnight.			
Sinkers, three, 12 days each, at 5s. 9d	£10	7	0
Labourers, six, 12 days each, at 3s. 6d	12	12	0
Engine Stokers, two, 12 days each, at 2s. 6d	3	0	0
Dynamite, 60 lbs., at 2s	6	0	0
Electric Fuses (Brain's) 20 per day, at say 6d. each	6	0	0
Coal for Air Compressing Engine, 12 tons small,			
at 10s	6	0	0
Oil for engines	0	5	0
Total	£44	4	0

Depth Sunk 3 yards-Cost per yard . £15 13s. 4d. Depth Sunk 5 yards—Cost per yard.

THE ABOVE STATEMENT REPRESENTS WHAT IS NOW BEING DONE AT THE ABOVE MINE.

ADDITIONAL TESTIMONY.

The Weardale Iron and Coal Company, via Darlington, Sept. 6th, 1873. Messrs. T. Brown & Co., 96, Newgate Street, London, E.C. DEAR SIRS,—I have much pleasure in informing you that the Rock Drill and High-pressure Boiler, with which you supplied us, are both working extremely well. I am, yours truly, (For the Weardale Iron and Coal Company, Limited),
J. R. CRONE.

Crossfield Iron Ore Works, Crossfield Moor Row, via Carnforth, Sept. 8th, 1873. (COPY.) DEAR SIRS,—In reply to yours of 2nd inst., I am sorry I have not time to go into the comparative results of hand labour in sinking with that of the work done by your "Burleigh Drill." All I can say is, that for the last few months it has been giving me every satisfaction, and there is a marked difference in the progress of our sinking operations. I am, yours truly, JOHN MAIN.

£8 16s. 9d.

OR



THE HIGHEST PRIZE

AND ONLY MEDAL "FOR PROGRESS"
FOR DIRECT-ACTING

STEAM PUMPING ENGINES

FOR MINING AND GENERAL PURPOSES, WAS

AWARDED BY THE INTERNATIONAL JURY, AT VIENNA, 1873,

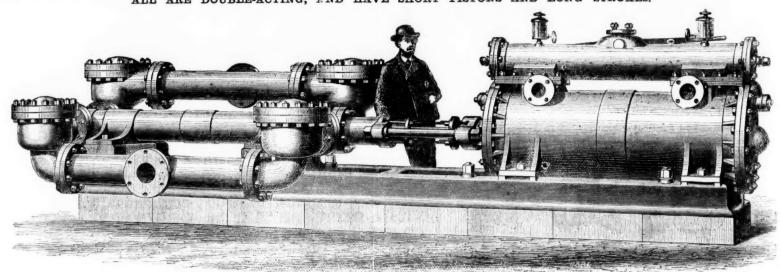


TANGYE BROTHERS AND HOLMAN, LONDON,

"THE SPECIAL" DIRECT-ACTING STEAM PUMP

OVER 3000 IN USE, AGGREGATING 25,000 HORSE-POWER. 200 SIZES AND COMBINATIONS OF THESE PUMPS ARE NOW MADE.

ALL ARE DOUBLE-ACTING, AND HAVE SHORT PISTONS AND LONG STROKES.



The "SPECIAL" Direct-acting Steam Pumping Engines require no costly Engine Houses or massive foundations, no repetition of Plunger Lifts, ponderous Connecting Rods, or complication of Pitwork, and allow a clear shaft for hauling purposes.

THE "SPECIAL" DIRECT-ACTING STEAM PUMPING ENGINE is the most simple, powerful, economical, and successful appliance for deep mine draining and general purposes of pumping ever practically developed, and the first cost is very moderate compared with the method of raising water from great depths by a series of 40 or 50 fathom lifts. They are all fitted with Holman's Patent Buffer Valves, which are reliable and durable under 1500 feet head. Any number of these Engines can be placed side by side, to work in conjunction or separately as desired, thereby multiplying the work of one Pump to any extent.

The "Special" Steam Pumping Engines are in use at the following among many other Collieries:—

	The "S	special			ımpin	g En	gines			at the	follo	wing a			y othe	er Col	lierie						_	
Pumps supplied.			Pu	mps plied.					mps olied.				Pun					Pum					Pumps supplied.	
Acomb 1	Caprington				Gnoll					Newton	a Cap				hilbott	le				ardlev.				
Adelaide 4	Castle Eden										8			1 8	hilden			3						
Ashington 1	Chell			1							Bitchbu								W	aterhou	ses		1	
Bell Brothers 6	Cornsay 4				4 Kilton Iron Company 2 N												otton							
Black Fell	Darfield Main								2	North S	Seaton		*****	1 8	outh B	renwell	l	5	W	aterloo	******		1	
Black Prince	Denend	1	1 Lintz 3						Old Flockton 2					St. John's 2					West Bitchburn					
Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co. 11	Dinnington 2				Llancarach 2						Oakenshaw 1				Strafford 2					West Thornley				
Brancepeth	Donisthorpe				Llynvi						ornley				tanrigg									
Brandon 1	Drumgray 1									Pease's West 1					Sutton Heath 1					West Lanes				
Briggs, H., Son and Co 1	Dunfermline									Pegswood 1					Thornley 3					Whitefield				
Brinkeburn 1	Duffryn														indale			2		Whitworth 6 Widdrington 5				
Brownrigg 1	Eckington										lere				rimdon									
Bretby 2 Butterknowle, 3	Etherley						n				ferry				udhoe									
Cambois 1	Fell Findon Hill						eth				Fell Delaval			2 6	udhoe ictoria	Grange		1						
Cambusnethan 1											aks				obster					orkingi	ЮП		***	
1	George			1	Newto	и			1	Sinte O	ans			- 1	UDSIG1	and Me	115		1					
PARTICULARS OF THE "SPECIAL" STEAM PUMPING ENGINES SUITABLE FOR HIGH LIFTS IN MINES.																								
Diameter of Steam Cylinder	Inches		-	0 1	10	10		0	10	10	1.4	16	8	10	12	14	16	18	21	10	12	14	16	
1 Diameter of Water Cylinder	Inches	3	3	3	10	12	1	4	10	4	14	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	
Longin of Stroke	Inches	24	24	24	36	36	24	24	24	36	36	48	24	24	36	36	48	48	48	24	24	36	36	
I danous per hour approximate		2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	3,900	3,900	3,900	3,900	3,900	3,900	6,100	6,100	6,100	6,100	6,100	6,100	6,100	8,800	8,800	8,800	8,800	
1 - Sut in leet to which water o	hosies od re-	2,200	_,_00	2,200	-,00	-,00	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,200	.,	,	-,	,	1		1	,	1	,	
" ull ou IDS. Dressure ner con	19ro inch of l	180	244	319	500	720	137	180	281	405	551	720	115	180	259	352	461	581	793	124	180	247	320	
Diam, or compressed air, at pu	amp	-		020	000																			
Ditto ditto	at 40 lbs.	240	325	425	665	960	183	240	375	540	735	960	153	240	345	470	615	775	1,058	166	240	330	426	
Ditto ditto	at 50 lbs.	300	406	531	831	1,200	228	300	468	675	918	1,200	191	300	431	587	768	968	1,322	207	300	412	532	
							PAR	ricui	LARS,	, &c	-Contin	ied.												
Diameter of Steam Cylinder	Inches	18	21	24	26	12	14	16	18	21	24	26	30	14	16	18	21	24	26	30	32	16	18	
		6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	
		36	48	48	72	24	24	36	36	48	48	48	72	24	24	36	48	48	48	48	72	24	36	
		8,800	8,800	8,800	8,800	11,900	11,900	11,900	11,900	11,900	11,900	11,900	11,900	15,660	15,660	15,660	15,660	15,660	15,660	15,660	15,660	19,800	19,800	
																225	010	40#	4000	200	# 30	140	100	
		405	555	720	855	135	180	234	300	405	525	620	825	137	180	225	310	405	475	630	720	142	180	
steam, or compressed air, at pu	ımp	F40	=40	000		100	040	010	400	F40	200	OOM	1 100	183	240	300	413	540	633	840	960	190	240	
Ditto	at 40 lbs. at 50 lbs.	675	740 925	960 1,200	1,140 1,425	180 225	240 300	312 390	400 500	675	700 875	827 1.033	$1,100 \\ 1,375$	228	300	375	516	675	791	1.050	1,200	237	300	
	at 50 108.	010	020	1,200	1,420								1,010	220	0.00	010		0.0		1,000	1,000			
Diamot							PART	ICOL	ARS,	&C	Continu	ea.								_			_	
Diameter of Steam Cylinder	Inches	21	24	26	30	32	18	21	. 24	26	30	32	18	21	24	26	30	32	21	24	26	30	32	
Diameter of Water Cylinder Length of Stroke	Inches	9	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	12	12	12	12	12	12	14	14	14	14	14	
Length of Stroke Gallons per hour approximate	Inches	36	48	48	48	72	36	36	48	48	48	72	36	36	36	48	48	72	36	36	48	48	72	
Gallons per hour, approximate		19,800	19,800		19,800			24,400	24,400	24,400	24,400	24,400	35,240	35,240	35,240	35,240	35,240	35,240	47,960	47,960	47,960	47,960	47,960	
with 30 lbs prossures water co	an oe raised																001	000	201	9.00	350	900	004	
with 30 lbs. pressure per squ steam, or compressed air at	are inch of	244	320	375	500	568	146	198	258	303	405	468	101	137	180	211	281	320	101	127	150	206	234	
Ditto Ditto	imp	200	4.Om	500	007		105	004	0.45	405	240	005	105	100	940	282	375	426	135	170	200	275	313	
Ditto ditto	at 40 lbs. at 50 lbs.	326 407	427 533	500 625	665 831	758 947	195	264	345	405 506	540 675	625 781	135 168	183 228	300	352	468	532	168	212	250	343	391	
	ut 00 10S,	301	000	020	160	917	243	330	431	1 000	019	tor	100	220	000	002	100	CON .	4100					
ANY COMPANIA			PR	ICE	S	O F	A B	OV	E	ON	AP	PL	ICA	TI	ON.									

TANGYE BROTHERS AND HOLMAN, 10, Laurence Pountney Lane, London, E.C.

AND BIRMINGHAM. (TANGYE BRC THERS), CORTWALL WORKS, SOHO.

REFERENCES

TO

ALL PARTS

OF THE

WORLD.

BY ROYAL

H. R. MARSDEN



LETTERS PATENT.

NEW PATENT CRUSHERS, WITH THE CUBING JAW. ORE

Has received 30 First-class Gold and Silver Medals.

750 NOW IN USE.

ALSO.

NEW Patent EMERY CRUSHERS, CEMENT CRUSHERS, MACHINES for making GRAVEL

ROAD METAL.

COPROLITE CRUSHERS.

Small Handpower Machines for Crushing Samples, &c.

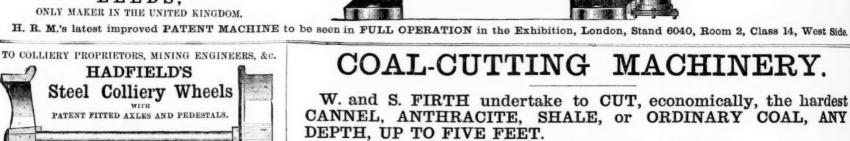
SECURES FIRST-CLASS PRIZE MEDALS WHEREVER EXHIBITED.

ARE IN USE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. IMMENSE SAVING OF LABOUR.

Users write-"It is a fascination." "A wonder." "Your Ore Crusher is all that we could desire."

For illustrated catalogues, circulars, and testimonials, apply to-

H. R. MARSDEN, Soho Foundry, LEEDS,



Apply,-

WOOD ASTON AND CO., STOURBRIDGE (WORKS AND OFFICES ADJOINING CRADLEY STATION), Manufacturers of

16, YORK PLACE, LEEDS.

CRANE, INCLINE, AND CHAINS, PIT

Also CHAIN CABLES, ANCHORS, and RIGGING CHAINS, IRON and STEEL SHOVELS, SPADES and FORKS, ANVILS, VICES, SCYTHES, HAY and CHAFF KNIVES, PICKS, HAMMERS, NAILS, RAILWAY and MINING TOOLS, FRYING PANS, BOWLS, LADLES, &c., &c. Crab Winches, Pulley and Snatch Blocks, Screw and Lifting Jacks, Ship Knees, Forgings, and Use Iron of all descriptions.

STOURBRIDGE FIRE BRICKS AND CLAY.

Hadfield's Steel Foundry Company,

CRUCIBLE CAST STEEL CASTINGS ATTERCLIFFE, SHEFFIELD.

M'TEAR AND CO.'S CIRCULAR



Also,

Hydraulie

Cylinders,

Pinions, Ship-

propellers,

Railway

Crossings.

GREAT ECONOMY CLEAR WIDE SPACE.

Also, Cross-heads,

Axle-boxes. Horn-blocks,

Plough-

shares, Cultivators,

Reaping Machine

For particulars, estimates and plans, address,—

M'TEAR & CO. ST. BENE'T CHAMBERS. FENCHURCH STREET.

LONDON, E.C.; 4, PORTLAND STREET, MANCHESTER;

CORPORATION STREET, BELFAST.

The above drawing shows the construction of this cheap and handsome roof, now much used for covering factories, stores, sheds farm buildings, &c., the principal of which are double bow and string girders of best pine timber, sheeted with ½ in. boards, supported on the girders by purlins running longitudinally, the whole being covered with patent waterproof rooting felt. These roofs so combine light ness with strength that they can be constructed up to 100 ft. span without centre supports, thus not only affording a clear wide space, but effecting a great saving both in ihe cost of roof and uprights.

They can be made with or without top-lights, ventilators, &c. Felt roofs of any feecription executed in accordance with plans. Prices for plain roofs from 30s. to f0s. per square, according to span, size, and situation.

Manufacturers of PATENT FELTED SHEATHING, for covering ships' botoms under convex argine.

Manufacturers of PATENT FELTED SHEATHING, for covering ships' bottoms under copper or zinc.

INODOROUS FELT for lining damp walls and under floor cloths.

DRY HARR FELT for deadening sound and for covering steam pipes, thereby saving 28 per cent. in fuel by preventing the radiation of heat.

PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT, price 1d. per square foot.

Wholesale buyers and exporters allowed liberal discounts.

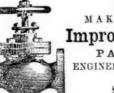
PATENT ROOFING VARNISH, in boxes from 3 gallons to any quantity required 8d. per gallon.

THE IRON AND COAL TRADES' REVIEW:
The IRON AND COAL TRADES MIDDLESBOROUGH.
The IRON AND COAL TRADES' REVIEW is extensively circulated arrangst the Iron
Producers, Manufacturers, and Consumers, Coalowners, &c., in all the iron and
coal districts. It is, therefore, one of the leading organs for advertising every deceription of Iron Manufactures, Machinery, New Inventions, and all matters re
lating to the Iron, Coal, Hardware, Engineering, and Metal Trades in general.
Offices of the Review: Middlesborough-on-Tees (Royal Exchange); London
11 and 12, Hed Lion-court, Fleet-street; Newcastle-on-Tyne (80, Grey-street)

ARTESIAN BORINGS,

For WATER SUPPLY to TOWNS, LAND IRRIGATION, and MINERAL EXPLORATIONS, may be executed of any diameter, from 6 in. to 36 in., and to any depth to 2000 ft.,

Pistons & Air-pump Buckets fitted with Patent Elastic Metallic Packing, of which upwards of 7500 have been made to March, 1874.



MATHER AND PLATT,
MAKERS OF LARGE PUMPS AND PUMPING ENGINES. Improved Valves and Taps for Water, Steam, Gas, &c.

PATENT STEAM EARTH-BORING MACHINE. ENGINEERS and MACHINE MAKERS to CALICO PRINTERS, BLEACHERS, DYERS, and FINISHERS.

SALFORD IRONWORKS, MANCHESTER, PRICES AND PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

SAVING LIFE IN MINES—DENAYROUZE PATENTS.

Gold Medal Exhibition of Paris, 1867. Gold Medal (First Prize of Merit) Exhibition of Vienna, 1873. AEROPHORE.

MINING APPARATUS FOR WORKING IN DELETERIOUS GASES R. APPLEGARTH,

63, Queen-street, Cannon-street, London, E.C.; and at 3, Boulevard Voltaire, Paris.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES SENT ON APPLICATION.

Established 1844.

LIMITED, WHITLEY PARTNERS, RAILWAY WORKS, LEEDS,

ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS, AND LICENSEES,

MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, PUMPS, &c.

MAKERS, by Special Machinery, of PATENTED MECHANICAL INVENTIONS, comprising numerous Labour-saving Applianand Economisers of Fuel and Motive Power.

CONTRACTORS TO THE EUROPEAN AND COLONIAL GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS.

MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS OF MACHINERY, METALS, AND HARDWARE.

Correspondence conducted in English, German, and French.

THE FIRST PRIZE MEDAL AT THE EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE, PARIS, 1887, "For Improved Construction, Excellence of Material, and Superior Workmanship."
TWO GRAND GOLD MEDALS AT THE MOSCOW INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1872. THE FIRST PRIZE MEDALS AT LEEDS AND LYONS IN 1838, 1863, AND 1872.

Also, THE MEDAL FOR MERIT AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873, "For Excellence in Material and Workmanship, the Employment of Improved Tools and Machinery, and the Opening of New Markets." REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PEETS VALVES, CONSEQUENT UPON LARGELY INCREASED SALES. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

maications are requested to be addressed, -- May 9, 1974. Printed by RICHARD MIDDLETON, and published by HENRY Engl."MI (the proprietors), at their effec, 20, Flexy Street, E.C., where all communications